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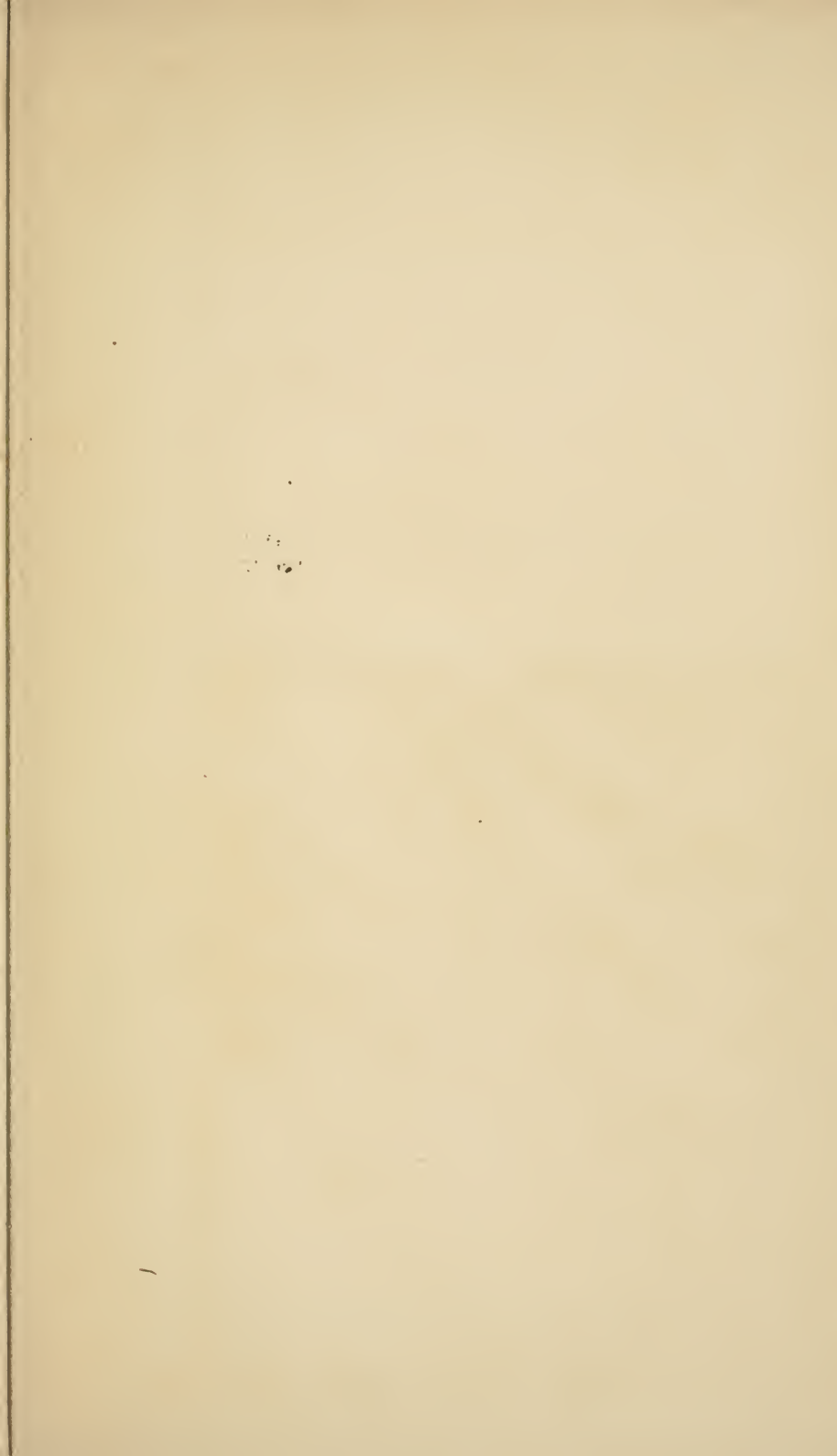
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THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON: A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS.

*PREPARED ON THE INSTRUCTION OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON*

BY

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PREFACE.

The object of this handbook is to make known to Londoners in general and to Students of the University of London in particular the character of the numerous libraries in London, and the facilities which they offer to readers.

Most Librarians find themselves unable to supply all the wants of their readers from the shelves of their own Library. The next best thing to placing the actual books at their service is to be able to direct enquirers to some other Institution better equipped in the subject which they are studying. The libraries included in this paper, with the exception of those of certain Schools of the University, and of that of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, lie within the London County boundary. The list aims at being as complete as possible, though no doubt there are a few libraries which have escaped notice. The libraries which belong to the University of London are marked with an asterisk.

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University of London.

THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON.

Boswell's pronouncement that "in London I suppose we may find every book that can be found anywhere" is as far removed from the truth now as it was in 1780 when these words were written.¹ The provision of libraries in fact seems small in comparison with the vast population of the Metropolis and the occasions for reference to books which must constantly arise in the daily life of the community. Though with few exceptions the libraries which are here mentioned lie within the London County boundary, they are of course easily accessible to the inhabitants of 'Greater London,' and serve in fact a still wider area. In 1906 the population of registration London was 4,721,217, and of the 'Outer Ring,' 2,392,344, making a total for 'Greater London' of 7,113,561. The number of volumes in the public and administrative libraries, and in the libraries of Societies and Institutions, is approximately 8,000,000. About 500,000 of these being in libraries which should not be taken into account for reason of their very restricted conditions of admission, it is found that London provides a little over one volume per head. Berlin, with a population of about two millions and a half, possesses about 5,000,000 volumes in public and Society libraries, mostly within the boundary of the 'Ringbahn,' giving somewhat over two volumes per head. In the case of Dresden, where there are about 500,000 inhabitants and about 1,500,000 volumes in the libraries, the number of volumes per head is three.²

There is no public or semi-public library in London other than the British Museum with more than 175,000 volumes; Berlin possesses two besides the Königlische Bibliothek.³

¹ *Letters to the Rev. W. J. Temple*, p. 251.

² See *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, 23 Jahrgang, Oktober, 1906, p. 441.

³ *Viz.*, the Universitätsbibliothek, and Bibliothek des Königlichen Statistischen Landesamts.

On the other hand, London possesses the largest library in the world; for though it would appear from the official figures that the Bibliothèque Nationale with over 3,000,000 volumes is larger than the British Museum Library, this impression must not be too hastily adopted. If the same system of counting were used by the British Museum as obtains at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the number of volumes in our national library would reach from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. As it is, they are officially estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 volumes. Other public libraries total about 1,500,000 volumes, and an additional 1,000,000 volumes are available in semi-public libraries for the free use of practically all *bonâ fide* Students. In a more restricted sense about 1,000,000 volumes are available in libraries which give free admission to duly accredited persons, and about 1,500,000 volumes are in libraries which admit only members or subscribers.

About a quarter of the volumes in public and semi-public libraries are in the British Museum. The number of volumes and pamphlets in the various libraries belonging to the University of London is about 216,500; those in the libraries of Schools and Institutions connected with the University number roughly 300,000. In libraries specially devoted to those subjects, Science and Technology have together the largest representation with about 750,000 volumes; Theology, Law and Medicine come second with about 275,000 volumes each; then Economics with about 250,000 volumes.

It is not possible to make any very close comparison until a uniform method of counting has been adopted by all libraries, and complete statistics are available. In some libraries an estimate is made of the number of bound volumes as they stand on the shelves; in others, the division made by the printer and not the binder is taken as the unit of calculation. In few libraries is the result arrived at by the laborious process of actual counting. In most cases the number of volumes given for each library is approximate, and is only intended to convey a rough idea of the extent of the collection. In the case of a few libraries not even an approximate figure is obtainable.

The trend of the library movement in England has been for some years towards an extension in the number of small

general libraries, and this tendency is in some degree exemplified in the case of London. About one-sixth of the libraries of London which come within the scope of this handbook, are general collections with less than 10,000 volumes each. Miniature general libraries have, however, little chance of realising their intention in these days of cheap reprints. The great defect in our smaller English libraries is their unsystematic selection of books; instead of building up strong special sections, they endeavour to imitate on a feeble scale general libraries with large resources. It is by means of concurrent and correlative specialisation that the metropolitan library movement can be most usefully developed. At present a great number of the special libraries of London are so hedged about with restrictions as to be of little use from the point of view of University Students. Several Societies do not admit to their libraries Students other than Members and Fellows.

All our large law libraries are likewise more or less restricted in respect of admission; though the Law Society, as we shall see further on, offers certain facilities to articled clerks whose Principals are Members of the Society, provided they are attending the Society's lectures and classes.

The large club libraries are in some cases remarkable for their intrinsic value as well as for the fine condition of the books. The **Athenæum Club** (70,000 vols.) has a good selection of works on English history, topography, the fine arts and archæology, as well as a collection of carefully selected pamphlets, including a remarkable series of 17th and 18th century pieces formed by Edward Gibbon, and another made by Sir James Mackintosh. The **Reform Club** has a library of about 60,000 volumes, chiefly in belles-lettres, and pays great attention to the collection and arrangement of parliamentary papers. It includes sections of political science, history, biography, topography and geography. The Reform Club possesses a fragmentary copy of the first folio of Shakespeare. The **National Liberal Club** has a library of 27,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets dealing with history and politics. The **Oxford and Cambridge Club** possesses 30,000 volumes; the **Carlton Club**, 24,000 volumes; the **Constitutional Club**, 12,000 volumes; and the **Windham Club**, 5,000 volumes. At the **Garriick Club** there is a small dramatic library,

and the **United Service Club** possesses the fine library of Dugal Stewart, as well as collections on naval and military subjects. All these libraries are exclusively for Members. The same applies to the libraries of the **Grand Lodge of Free Masons**, Great Queen's Street, W.C. (10,000 vols., chiefly relating to Freemasonry and kindred subjects), the **Alpine Club** (5,000 vols., chiefly on mountaineering), and the **Working Men's Club**, 127, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. (4,000 vols.).

The administrative libraries of London are not generally accessible to outsiders. The libraries of the **House of Lords** (50,000 vols.) and the **House of Commons** (42,000 vols.) are for the use of Members only. The Library of the House of Lords together with a considerable part of that of the House of Commons was destroyed by the Fire of 1834. Of the surviving portion of the old House of Commons Library may be mentioned a number of historical and political tracts, which formed part of a curious collection ranging over a period from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George II., which, after lying neglected and unknown for a generation or two, was discovered in the Speaker's Gallery. The Library of the **Admiralty** (40,000 vols.) is very well equipped with works on naval history and architecture, voyages and travels, and old maps and charts. It is used for official purposes only, a few exceptions being made in favour of well-known naval historians and geographical writers. The Libraries of the **War Office** (80,000 vols.), the **Foreign Office** (75,000 vols.), the **Home Office** (8,000 vols.), the **Colonial Office** (23,000 vols.), and the **Bank of England** (21,000 vols.), are exclusively for the use of the Officials of those Departments. **Trinity House** has a library (5,000 vols.), the special features of which are early or first editions of famous books of travel and discovery, such as Purchas, Hakluyt, De Bry, and the like; early printed maps and atlases; and books on lighthouse questions. The latter are dispersed in the various offices where they are found to be most useful. The Library is not open to outsiders, though the Elder Brethren are most courteous in showing their rare books on special appointment. The Library of the **Royal Observatory**, Greenwich, contains about 14,400 volumes, which are arranged in three separate libraries. The **West Library** (5,300 vols.) comprises books on astronomy (gravitational and physical), geodesy,

general physics, mathematics, and kindred subjects; it includes a collection of the regular observations of the leading Observatories in all parts of the world, and a number of astronomical works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The North Library (5,800 vols.) contains astronomical and scientific periodicals, transactions of learned societies, and ephemerides published by various countries. The East Library (3,300 vols.) is in connection with the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Observatory, and contains a collection of the regular magnetical and meteorological observations of the principal Observatories and Stations; also books on meteorology, electricity and magnetism, and a valuable collection of voyages and travels, some of which are of an early date. The Library is exclusively for the use of the Observatory Staff. The old Library of the **Board of Trade** (10,000 vols.), now housed at the Foreign Office, consists of a valuable collection of economic books and tracts ranging from about 1625 to 1850, which was probably made by J. R. Porter under the direction of J. R. McCulloch. It was turned out of the Board of Trade some twenty-five or thirty years ago to be sold as rubbish; but fortunately the Librarian of the Foreign Office perceived its value, and induced the authorities to transfer it to his care. It is still practically inaccessible to Students. The **Record Office**, of course, stands by itself as the repository of our national archives.¹

All Metropolitan borough libraries are included, although, of course, they are not formed on any definite plan of catering for the requirements of Students in particular, but are intended to meet the wants of the general public in all branches of literature, the lighter departments being as a rule well represented. Most of our large borough libraries have made great advances in recent years, and their book purchasing is in certain cases conducted on the sound principle of buying representative works, and gradually building up strong sections. Special borrowing privileges have recently been accorded to Students of the University of London at the Public Libraries in the Borough of Woolwich. Several municipal libraries

¹ With the exception of certain documents in the British Museum, and in a few public libraries, most of the public muniments of the Realm are now placed in the Record Office.

now give additional encouragement to Students by issuing a second ticket, which allows the borrower to take out an extra work other than a book of fiction. The reference departments are invariably open to all comers ; the lending departments are in most cases available for use by residents and persons employed in the borough. Suggestions made by Students for new books are as a rule carefully considered, and suitable acquisitions are constantly made.

The chief function of circulating libraries, such as Mudie's, Cawthorn and Hutt, the Times Book Club, and W. H. Smith & Son's Library, which has been largely formed by amalgamating the Grosvenor Gallery Library with the Tabbard Inn Library, is the supply of new books in light literature. These, as well as the Railway Clearing House Literary Society, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, (24,500 vols.), the Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey, (7,200 vols.), and small lending libraries, such as that on political and economic subjects (4,000 vols.) belonging to the Fabian Society, the Croydon Literary and Scientific Institution, containing about 10,000 volumes, in connection with W. H. Smith & Son's Library, and Mudie's, and the Inns of Court Lending Library (1,500 vols.), are outside the scope of this handbook.

Libraries fall conveniently under three headings: General, Special, and Educational. By General Libraries we understand libraries which aim at universality, and which cater, more or less adequately, for all tastes and requirements in all branches of knowledge. Even in libraries of this class there are of course some subjects to which more importance is attached than to others. Instances of General Libraries are the British Museum Library, the Guildhall Library, the Libraries of the London Institution and of Sion College. Special Libraries are those which specialise in one or more subjects, and are brought together for the use of advanced students in particular branches of learning. They are certainly not of less importance than libraries formed for general readers ; their practical utility may indeed be considered to exceed that of the general library. Examples of these are the libraries of Learned Societies and Departments of State, the Art and Science Libraries of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and so on. Educational Libraries are those connected with educational

institutions, and are in the main devoted to teaching purposes. A number of small libraries belonging to Secondary Schools and Polytechnics are not included here.

General libraries and educational libraries are arranged by the number of volumes they contain; special libraries are grouped under the specialised subjects. The intrinsic value and rank of a library is not of course necessarily commensurate with its size in volumes, however important a factor that may be. This is especially the case with borough libraries which embrace a number of branch libraries, thus considerably increasing the bulk of their collections by an extensive duplication of literature.

I.—GENERAL LIBRARIES.

British Museum.—The *Library of Printed Books* (officially estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 vols.) was founded on the library of Sir Hans Sloane (50,000 vols.), which consists chiefly of works on medicine and natural history. To this was added in 1757 the Old Royal Library (10,000 vols.), containing books collected by the successive English Sovereigns, which was presented to the nation by George II. In 1762 George III. presented the Thomason Collection of Civil War and Commonwealth tracts known as the ‘King’s Pamphlets’ (22,255 tracts, bound in 2,008 vols.), which he had purchased in the previous year for £300; and in 1766 Thomas Birch bequeathed to the Museum his library of historical and biographical works. The collection of Sir William Musgrave was acquired partly by gift in 1790, and partly by bequest in 1799. The Garrick Plays, from which Charles Lamb collected his *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*, were bequeathed in 1779. In the same year the important bequest of the collection of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode (4,500 vols.) was made; the books are remarkable for their fine condition and rarity, and for the beauty of their bindings. They contain manuscript notes by Bentley, Burmann, Burney, Casaubon and other scholars. The Law Library of Francis Hargrave was purchased in 1813. In 1817 and subsequent years a collection of books and tracts on the French Revolution amounting to 49,000 items was bought from

the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. The fine collection of Dr. Charles Burney (from 13,000 to 14,000 printed books) was purchased in 1818 for £13,497 17s. 6d. It is rich in editions of the Greek classics, many of which are from the Pinelli Library, and includes a series of newspapers from 1603 to 1818 (700 vols.), and a series in quarto of from 300 to 400 volumes of material for a history of the stage. A valuable collection of 16,000 volumes, consisting mainly of books on natural history, and voyages and travels, was left by Sir Joseph Banks. A large number of the books are presentation copies from the authors. The library was bequeathed in 1820 to the Trustees of the British Museum, who were to receive it on the death of Banks' Librarian. This gentleman was, however, induced to waive his right, and in 1827 an arrangement was made for the transfer of the library to the British Museum. In 1823 the British Museum Library received one of its most notable additions. In this year, the magnificent library of George III. (65,250 vols., exclusive of pamphlets) was transferred from Buckingham Palace to the British Museum; the conditions of the transfer are now well known, and the nominal gift by George IV. was in fact a purchase by the nation. This library, which is known as the 'King's Library,' is rich in literary treasures, and consists chiefly of books in belles-lettres and on modern history. Sir Richard Colt Hoare presented his library of books on the topography of Italy in 1825. The fine library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville (20,240 vols.) was bequeathed to the British Museum in 1846—a munificent return to the nation for a lucrative sinecure. The library is remarkable for the large number of fine bindings, large paper copies and editions printed on vellum, and is rich in early voyages and travels, topography, poetry, romances and classics. Other important collections are the Maskell collection of rare liturgies and service books, the Kupitsch collection of early German literature, the Tieck and Halliwell collections of Shakespearian literature, the Emperor Maximilian's collection of Mexican books; the Nagy collection of Hungarian books and the Grabowski collection of Polish books. In recent years the early productions of the printing press before the year 1501, consisting of over 10,000 books, have been brought together as a special collection, illustrating in a remarkably complete way the origin and development of printing.

Round these notable collections the Library of the British Museum has grown rapidly, chiefly by the operation of the Copyright Act, and the expenditure of the annual grant made by Parliament. At the end of 1848, the number of volumes in the Department of Printed Books was found to be 435,000 volumes; in June 1853, 510,110 volumes; and at the end of 1872, 1,100,000 volumes. The Library has almost doubled its size in the last thirty-five years, and is now the largest of the libraries of the world. The yearly accessions from all sources amount to over 100,000 pieces, and a quarter of a million of newspapers.

Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts.

Joseph Fowler Hull's bequest of printed books and manuscripts in 1825 was the small beginning of the Chinese Library which has now become so large. This bequest was followed in 1843 by a gift from Queen Victoria of five cases of Chinese books which had been captured by the troops during the war in China. One of the most notable additions to the Oriental collections was made in 1847, when the fine library of Chinese books belonging to John Robert Morrison (11,500 vols. comprising 476 distinct works) was purchased by the Government, and presented to the British Museum. In 1877 the Chinese Encyclopædia, or reprint of classified extracts from the standard works in Chinese literature (5,040 Chinese *pên*, bound in 748 vols.), was acquired by the Museum. The Chinese Library includes works on the religions of China, jurisprudence, history and biography, besides novels, plays, poetry, encyclopædias and dictionaries. The collection formed by Dr. van Siebold during his residence in Japan (1,088 works in 3,441 vols.) is the basis of the Japanese library. It embraces every class of literature, including a large number of illustrated works. The Hebrew Library is founded on the gift of 180 volumes made by Solomon Da Costa in 1759; and on the library of H. J. Michael of Hamburg (4,420 vols.), which was purchased in 1848. A considerable selection from the fine Hebrew library of Joseph Almanzi of Padua, and other important additions have since been made. The Hebrew collection comprises books in all branches of Hebrew and Rabbinical learning. Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian and Turkish literature are particularly well represented in the Department. The Cottonian, Harleian and Sloane libraries formed the nucleus of the

collection of Oriental manuscripts ; it has been largely added to from year to year by donations and purchases.

The *Department of Manuscripts* (55,000 vols. ; 75,000 charters and rolls ; 17,000 detached seals and casts of seals ; 1,820 ancient Greek and Latin papyri) was formed in the first place by the union of the collections of Sir Robert Cotton (1,013 vols., about 50 of which were destroyed by fire in 1731), of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford (7,656 vols. ; 14,000 rolls, charters and deeds), and of Sir Hans Sloane (4,100 vols.) in 1753. Other collections have been added from time to time, partly by purchase and partly by donation. The most important collections which have contributed to the development of the Department are : the Royal MSS. from the Old Royal Library (1,990 vols.), the King's MSS., collected by George III. (445 vols.), the Lansdowne MSS. (1,245 vols.), the Arundel MSS. (550 vols.), the Burney MSS. (523 vols.), the Hargrave MSS. (514 vols.), the Egerton MSS.¹ (2,373 vols.), the Stowe MSS. (1,085 vols.), and the Additional MSS. (37,628 vols.).

The Cottonian and Harleian collections were formed with a view to illustrating English history, though both have spread beyond this limit. The former is especially rich as regards the Anglo-Saxon period. The Sloane MSS. date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are mainly scientific. The Royal MSS. of the Kings of England form in many respects the choicest of the great collections acquired by the British Museum, and include the famous Codex Alexandrinus. The King's MSS., which include a few important manuscripts that had been retained by George II. when he made over the Royal Library to the nation, bear largely upon the relations of England to France, and the art of war. The Lansdowne MSS. afford valuable material for English history and topography. The Arundel MSS. are miscellaneous in character, and are particularly rich in material for the illustration of the language and history of England ; they also include Greek and Latin classics, cartularies and registers of monastic institutions, hagiography and law. The Burney MSS. are largely classical ; the Hargrave MSS. are mostly legal ; and the

¹ A sum of money was bequeathed with the collection for the purpose of making additions, and was subsequently augmented by a bequest from Lord Farnborough.

Stowe MSS., which were part of the Ashburnham Library, embrace English topography, genealogy and political correspondence, besides a number of Anglo-Saxon charters of considerable interest. The Additional MSS. have been partly acquired by purchase from the annual grant, and partly by donation or bequest. Nos. 1 to 4,100 are Sloane MSS., and Nos. 4,101 to 4,478, Birch MSS. (largely historical).

In the *Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities* a large part of the Royal Library of Nineveh (Kouyunjik) is preserved. This Library was founded by Sargon, King of Assyria (B.C. 722 to B.C. 705), and was added to by his successors Sennacherib and Esarhaddon, and more especially by Ashurbanipal (B.C. 668 to B.C. 626). There are over 20,000 tablets and fragments from the Royal Library of Nineveh in the British Museum; they are made of a reddish clay and are inscribed in cuneiform characters. They include a large number of important works upon every branch of learning known at the time; lexicology, astronomy, astrology, history, poetry, and mythology occupy a prominent place in the collection.

The British Museum Library is fairly accessible to the public, though it is strictly speaking a library for purposes of study and research. The regulations exclude (1) persons under 21 years of age, (2) persons preparing for examinations or engaged in writing prize essays and the like, and (3) novel readers. The British Museum Library does not profess to supply all the needs of London in the way of books; Sir Anthony Panizzi often expressed his opinion that it would be advisable to form supplementary libraries in different parts of the Metropolis to relieve the British Museum of some of the pressure on its resources. The Reading Room and supplementary Reading Rooms accommodate about 570 persons; the number of volumes issued per annum amounts to a million and a half. It affords unrivalled facilities, and will ever continue to be the Mecca of advanced students from all parts.

The **London Library**, St. James' Square, S.W., (240,000 vols.) confines its benefits to subscribers who are required to contribute an entrance fee and annual subscription. The present rate of subscription is £3 3s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. The object of the London Library is to supply good books in all departments of knowledge.

Dean Milman, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Carlyle, Gladstone, Hallam and John Forster took part in its foundation, and it has been used by Lytton, Dickens, Tennyson, Macaulay and other writers of eminence.

Lambeth Public Libraries (152,875 vols.).—The Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, S.W., contains 52,000 volumes of a general character, 32,000 of which are for reference. There are Branches at Herne Hill Road (13,000 vols.), Kennington (15,000 vols.), Knatchbull Road¹ (18,875 vols.), North Lambeth (12,000 vols.), South Lambeth Road (15,000 vols.), Upper Norwood (9,000 vols.), and West Norwood (18,000 vols.).

The Library of the **London Institution**, Finsbury Circus, E.C., (150,000 vols.) was formed with admirable judgment by extensive purchases at the sales of the libraries of the Marquis of Lansdowne and others. It is particularly rich in historical and topographical works; French, Spanish and Italian literature are well represented. Amongst the bibliographical treasures of the Library may be mentioned a number of incunabula, and copies of the first four folios of Shakespeare. It is a proprietary library, but is open to readers on the introduction of Proprietors.

The **Guildhall Library**, King Street, E.C., (134,712 printed books and pamphlets, and 5,816 MSS.) as a public reference library ranks second in London. The original Library suffered severely at the sacrilegious hands of Protector Somerset, who carried away a great part of its treasures. All that remained, with the exception of the ancient charters and records of the City, was destroyed in the Great Fire. It was not till 1824 that the interest of the Corporation in the Library was revived, and an attempt was made to repair the loss. The new Library was opened in 1828, and contained 1,700 volumes, mostly relating to the City of London. From this small beginning, the Guildhall Library has steadily grown partly by donations and partly by purchases. It is especially rich in books relating to the history and antiquities of London, genealogy, history and topography; and includes the libraries of the Dutch Church, the Clockmakers' Company, the

¹ The Minet Library, Knatchbull Road, is a joint library between the boroughs of Lambeth and Camberwell.

Gardeners' Company, and the Cooks' Company, the Alfred Cock Memorial, consisting of books by, or relating to Sir Thomas More, and the Willshire Collection of prints and books illustrating the art of engraving. There is a special collection of Hebraica and Judaica, and a good muster of works on finance, banking, currency, shipping, insurance and kindred subjects. The Kitton Collection of books on Dickens and editions of his works has recently been presented to the Corporation of the City, and is now housed at the Guildhall as a separate National Dickens Library. The Guildhall Library has been thrown open to the public since 1873.

Westminster Public Libraries (112,000 vols.).—The Buckingham Palace Road Library (35,500 vols.) is strong in works on the fine arts, and has a good collection of music; the South Audley Street Library possesses 14,500 volumes of a general character; the St. Martin's Lane Library (35,000 vols.) possesses a special collection of works on London, including a large number of local prints, maps, and pamphlets. A bequest from Dean Stanley added 2,000 standard works to the Great Smith Street Library in 1881, and 1,200 volumes in 1883. The books are not kept together as a separate collection, but are embodied in the general stock of the Library, both for lending and reference purposes. This Library is a general collection of about 27,000 volumes. The Committee have for some time had under consideration a proposal for the formation of a Central Reference Library, in which to concentrate the present separate reference collections.

The Library of **Sion College**, Victoria Embankment, E.C., (110,000 vols.) dates from about 1635. Considerable damage was done to the original collection by the Great Fire of London, though many of the books were saved by removal to the Charterhouse. Munificent gifts were made to repair the loss, and in 1682 George, Earl of Berkeley, presented several thousand volumes, comprising, it is said, one-half of the library of his uncle, Sir Robert Cooke. The fact that the Library is designed principally to facilitate the studies of clergymen gives a certain pre-eminence to the section of theology. An endeavour is made, however, to secure the best works in every department of literature. History is well represented, and the Library abounds in the controversial literature of Puritan days. Mention may be made of a

number of books which were seized in a house of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell during the 'Popish Plot,' and a collection of theological pamphlets and sermons (bound in 357 vols.) formed by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, in the latter part of the 18th century. There are six productions of Caxton's press, including a copy of the first book printed in English, besides a number of other early printed books, and a collection of early Bibles. The Library is open to all who provide themselves with recommendations of a beneficed clergyman.

Wandsworth Public Libraries (89,000 vols.). — Under the powers granted by the London Government Act of 1899, five parishes, Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth, were formed into the borough of Wandsworth. In all these parishes except Tooting the Public Library Acts had been adopted, Boards of Commissioners appointed, and Libraries established. Consequently on the formation of the borough no less than six Libraries, viz., Clapham, Putney, Streatham (with the Balham Branch), Wandsworth (with the Allfarthing Lane Branch), were handed over to the Council, which then adopted the Acts for the remainder of the borough. At present there are eight libraries in the borough. The Public Library, North Side Clapham Common, (16,000 vols.) is of a general character, and possesses a reference library. The Newnes Public Library, Putney, (12,000 vols.) contains a reference department, in which the books are placed on open shelves. The Tate Library, Streatham, (19,000 vols.) includes a collection of historical and scientific works. There is a Branch Library at Balham with 11,500 volumes, and a Public Library with 7,500 volumes at Tooting. The Public Library, West Hill, Wandsworth, (23,000 vols.) possesses a local collection, and the Blackmore collection of works on Gibraltar and North Africa. It is provided with recent science text-books, mainly to meet the requirements of Students at the Wandsworth Technical Institute. There are Branches at Allfarthing Lane and Earlsfield. The Libraries are well provided with standard works from all branches of literature, and are extensively used by Teachers and Students attending University Extension and other lectures.

Camberwell Public Libraries (85,655 vols.). — The Central Library, Peckham Road, S.E., (28,960 vols.) possesses

besides a good general library special collections on Shakespeare (400 vols.) and London (400 vols.), and a music library, including music scores, history, theory, &c., of about 1,000 volumes. Students of French and German have also been catered for. It is proposed to form a special Ruskin collection, and some books have recently been acquired from the library of John Ruskin. One of the treasures of the library is an almost complete set of the works of Sir Richard Burton. There are five District Libraries in the Borough: Dulwich (13,115 vols.), Nunhead (7,764 vols.), North Camberwell (6,521 vols.), the Livesey Library, Old Kent Road (10,420 vols.), and the Minet Library, Knatchbull Road (18,875 vols.), which is a joint library between the boroughs of Lambeth and Camberwell. The books are of a general character.

Islington Public Libraries (76,000 vols.). — At the Central Library, Holloway Road, N., (33,000 vols.) there is a good reference department and some special facilities with regard to accommodation for Students. There is a large supply of scientific, technical, art, and literary journals, including American, French, and German magazines, and the department has been specially designed to keep the text-book side of the Library well up to date. A special feature of the lending department is the provision of a collection of the best music of all kinds in bound volumes. There are two Branches: the North Library, Manor Gardens (26,000 vols.), and the West Library, Thornhill Square (17,000 vols.). The Libraries are organised on the safeguarded open access system, by which admission is granted to the books as they stand on the shelves in close classified order. At each of the Libraries, encyclopædias, dictionaries of languages, historical reference books, atlases, and all kinds of working reference books can be consulted without the need of application forms, or the intervention of an assistant.

Southwark Public Libraries (74,300 vols.). — The Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E., (41,000 vols.) contains special collections of works relating to Southwark, Harvard and Harvard University, Shakespeare, Dante, and sociology. There are four Branches: Borough Road District Library (12,000 vols.), Southwark Bridge Road District Library

(12,000 vols.), Blackfriars Road District Library (5,300 vols.), and Old Kent Road District Library (4,000 vols.).

Kensington Public Libraries (66,600 vols.).—At the Central Library, Kensington High Street, W., (35,600 vols.) is housed amongst other collections the greater part of the library of Sir Richard Burton, which mainly consists of travels and philology. The Library pays particular attention to British, especially London topography, and to books relating to art and artists. There are Branch Libraries at Notting Hill (17,500 vols.), and in the Old Brompton Road (13,500 vols.).

Stepney Public Libraries (66,300 vols.). — The Borough Reference Library, Bancroft Road, E., (15,800 vols.) is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of East London College, Mile End Road, and possesses one of the most commodious reading rooms in East London. It is provided with the best books of reference, students' aids and standard works, and possesses collections of works on London, and local history. There are three popular Lending Libraries : Whitechapel (27,900 vols.), St. George-in-the-East (11,200 vols.), and Limehouse (11,400 vols.). A branch of the Borough Reference Library, including a special collection of Judaica, is attached to the Whitechapel Library. The policy of the Libraries is, however, to centralise the reference work by concentrating the more important and costly books at the Borough Reference Library. Students' lockers are provided free to persons who use the Library regularly for private study.

The Library of the **Royal Institution of Great Britain**, 21, Albemarle Street, W., (60,000 vols.) which was founded in 1803 on the library of Thomas Astle, includes works on science, British history, topography, literature, art, archæology, Greek and Latin classics, Fathers of the Church, &c. It possesses an extensive collection of historical and miscellaneous tracts, commencing with the 16th century, and an interesting series of 56 volumes of manuscript correspondence relating to the American War. The Library is reserved for the use of Members only. Members pay an admission fee of ten guineas on election (which includes the first annual contribution), and in each subsequent year an annual

subscription of five guineas, or sixty guineas in lieu of all payments.

Battersea Public Libraries (56,112 vols.). — The Central Library, 265, Lavender Hill, S.W., (38,758 vols.) has special collections of works on London and local history; architecture, decoration and allied subjects are well represented. There are two Branches: Lurline Gardens (9,054 vols.), and Lammas Hall (8,300 vols.).

The **Hampstead Public Libraries** (55,823 vols.) are generally strong in art and history; theology, Greek and Latin classics, science, and technology are fairly well represented. A number of publications of scientific, antiquarian, and philological societies are available for reference, and there is a local collection. At the Central Reference Department some hundreds of works of general reference are placed upon open shelves, and students' alcoves afford special facilities for quiet research. The most notable characteristic of the Reference Department is the library of the late Professor Henry Morley, which contains a good selection of early or contemporary editions of English and foreign standard writers of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Amongst the first editions may be mentioned Francis Meres's *Palladis Tamia*, 1593; Thomas Shelton's translation of Don Quixote, 1612-20; and Lyly's *Euphues and his England*, 1580, of which no other copy is known. The Central Library (31,973 vols.) is in Finchley Road, N.W. There are four Branch Libraries: Kilburn (8,000 vols.), Belsize (8,500 vols.), West End (3,600 vols.), and the Heath (3,750 vols.).

Woolwich Public Libraries (52,500 vols.). — The Central Library, William Street, Woolwich, (25,000 vols.) possesses what is probably the most important collection of literature dealing with Kent that exists. It is also specially rich in works on botany, horticulture, agriculture and several branches of nature study. The Plumstead Reference Library (19,000 vols.) in the borough of Woolwich contains the sociological collection of Joseph Edwards, and the Skipwith Collection, containing the proceedings of archæological and historical societies, and many valuable works on cognate subjects. The Eltham Library (8,500 vols.), also in this borough, is particularly strong in literature and fine art. Special borrowing privileges have been accorded to Students

of the University of London, who are provided with an introduction signed by the Goldsmiths' Librarian.

Lewisham Public Libraries (52,158 vols.).—The Central Library possesses 16,584 volumes. There are four Branches in the borough: Forest Hill (10,000 vols.), Manor House, Lee (8,715 vols.), Lower Sydenham (8,513 vols.), and Brockley (8,346 vols.). The Branch at Hither Green, Catford, is only used as a news-room for the present. There are no special characteristics attached to the Libraries.

The **Chelsea Public Library**, Manresa Road, S.W., (50,000 vols.) is a good all-round general library, and includes collections of local prints, drawings and portraits, which are arranged in the galleries. Special borrowing facilities are given to Students of the South-Western Polytechnic, with which the Library co-operates; consequently a good supply of works on science, technology, art and history is provided.

*The General Library at the Central Building of the **University of London**, South Kensington, S.W., (45,000 vols. and pamphlets) consists of a number of standard works on various subjects, chiefly chosen on account of their rarity, cost, or general inaccessibility to Students, and of special collections. The first of these special collections is the library of the late George Grote, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University; it consists mainly of Latin and Greek classics and books on history, numbering in all about 5,000 volumes, and was bequeathed to the University in 1871. The second special collection is the library of mathematical and astronomical books formerly belonging to the late Augustus De Morgan, which was purchased in its entirety by Lord Overstone, and presented by him to the University in 1871. The collection consists of about 4,000 volumes, and includes a considerable number of rare and valuable books. In 1880 a small library, chiefly of Russian books collected by Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, was presented by Lady Shaw-Lefevre. By order of the Senate, theses presented by successful candidates for the higher degrees of the University are deposited in the Library, and are open for public reference. The Library contains about 10,000 theses of other Universities. There are also special reference sections of Bibliography and Education. The Library is open to

Members of the Senate, Members of Convocation, Examiners, Teachers, Graduates and Undergraduates of the University ; also to persons specially recommended. A large number of books can be borrowed for home use.

For the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature (40,000 vols. and pamphlets), and the Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library (1,000 vols. and 500 pamphlets), which are also housed at the Central Building of the University, see SPECIAL LIBRARIES, under *Economics* and *Physiology* respectively.

Lambeth Palace Library (30,000 printed books and 14,000 MSS.) was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, and is distinguished by the fine collections of manuscripts and early printed books which it contains. The manuscripts comprise the Codices Lambethiani, which include the gifts of several Archbishops ; three separate collections bequeathed by Archbishop Tenison, called respectively the Codices Whartoniani after Henry Wharton, the Codices Carewani (rich in material for Irish history) after George Carew, Earl of Totness, and the Codices Tenisoniani after the donor ; Codices Gibsoniani, which originally belonged to Archbishop Tenison and were bequeathed by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London ; the Codices Manners Suttoniani, which were mainly brought from Syria and Constantinople by Professor J. D. Carlyle in 1800, and are called after Archbishop Manners Sutton ; and a number of miscellaneous manuscripts, which were presented by various benefactors. The collection includes Psalters, Missals, Martyrologies, Biblical and historical manuscripts, Papal Bulls, Royal letters, and a collection of State Papers and documents from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Charles I. Special mention may be made of Lord Burghley's papers, a volume of documents belonging to Archbishop Laud, some of which are in his autograph, and the correspondence of Anthony Bacon in 16 volumes. The Records include registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1279 to 1747 ; Parliamentary surveys, *circa* 1650 ; Augmentations of Livings ; charters and instruments relative to the See of Canterbury ; presentations to Benefices made during the Commonwealth ; leases of Church lands ; returns giving an account of the state of 1,579 parish churches in the year 1705 ; and surveys of the possessions of the See of Canterbury and of Peculiars.

Amongst the printed books, theology and British history occupy a prominent place; the literatures of ancient Greece and Rome, the Fathers of the Church, religious controversialists of the 16th and 17th centuries, the works of English Divines, and Church history, are well represented. The Library contains a series of sermons and tracts ranging in date from 1715 to 1768, which were bequeathed by Archbishop Secker. The early printed books include ten productions of Caxton's press, and there are also collections of printed Bibles and works on Kentish topography and diocesan history. The Library is open to the public for purposes of reference; modern works are lent under special conditions to the clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark and Westminster.

Shoreditch Public Libraries (42,375 vols.). — The Hoxton Central Library (23,940 vols.) includes a local collection. An effort is being made to meet the wants of those engaged in the furniture and allied trades. The Haggerston Branch Library possesses 18,435 volumes.

The **Bishopsgate Institute Library**, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., contains about 42,000 volumes representative of all branches of literature, and includes an up-to-date collection of standard legal works, a representative art section, and a good muster of dictionaries and works of reference. The Library has a valuable section of books on the history and topography of London, including a collection of London prints, and is rich in Greek and Latin classics. It also possesses the George Howell collection of works on economics and sociology. The reference department is open to the general public, and the loan of books for home reading, though generally restricted to persons resident or employed in the City, is granted to others on the production of a satisfactory guarantee, or on payment of a deposit.

Hammersmith Public Libraries (41,990 vols.) are strong in history, biography and musical scores; the fine and useful arts, voyages and travels are fairly well represented. The Carnegie (Central) Library, Hammersmith, W., possesses 17,742 volumes; there are three Branches: Ravenscourt Park, W. (11,543 vols.), Shepherd's Bush, W. (11,887 vols.), and College Park, N.W. (818 vols.).

Bethnal Green Public Library, N.E., (40,000 vols.) was founded in 1876, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

Bermondsey Public Libraries (39,281 vols.).—At the Central Library (19,433 vols.) there are good collections of works on architecture, the fine arts, the leather tanning industry, and London topography. There is also a fairly representative collection of Bermondsey literature. There are two Branches: the Rotherhithe Library (11,023 vols.), and the St. Olave Library (8,825 vols.).

Poplar Public Libraries (36,272 vols.) are fairly strong in books on engineering and shipbuilding, and possess a local collection. There are four Libraries in the Borough: Poplar (13,332 vols.), Bow (9,276 vols.), Bromley (8,915 vols.), and Cubitt Town (4,749 vols.).

Stoke Newington Public Libraries.—The Library in Church Street, Stoke Newington, N., (32,500 vols.) is a general working library, in which biography, history, topography and belles-lettres predominate. Science and art are well represented, as are also general works of reference, dictionaries and grammars of foreign languages.

Finsbury Public Libraries (31,700 vols.) possess special collections on art metal work, optical trades, watch and clock making, and costume and ornament. The Central Library (26,500 vols.) is in Skinner Street, Clerkenwell; there are two Branch Libraries: Pentonville (2,200 vols.), and St. Sepulchre (3,000 vols.).

Fulham Public Libraries (30,387 vols.) contain a selection of publications on all subjects, and are not particularly strong in any department. The stock of the Central Library, Fulham Road, S.W., (about 17,500 vols.) is under revision, prior to moving into temporary premises during rebuilding. There are two Branches: the South Library, Wandsworth Bridge Road (6,542 vols.), and the North Library, Lillie Road (6,345 vols.).

The Library of the **Cripplegate Institute**, Golden Lane, E.C., consists of a lending department with 23,339 volumes,

and a reference department with 3,427 volumes. The reference department comprises a select collection of scientific, artistic and other works, special attention having been paid to books of design with coloured plates. The collection of books of design is extensive, and is applied to the following of our Home manufactures:—carpets, rugs, lace, tapestries, embroideries, silks and other textile fabrics. There is also a special collection of books on art design as applied to bookbinding, pottery, furniture, stained glass, and most of the industrial arts. Works on architecture, painting, illumination and engraving are well represented. The lending department is available for those resident or employed in the western half of the City, and in the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex. The reference department is only available for those resident or employed in the western half of the City; the news and magazine rooms are open to the general public. There are Branch Libraries at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (13,416 vols.), 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. (7,127 vols.), and at St. Luke's Institute, Radnor Street, St. Luke's, Middlesex (4,333 vols.).

Holborn Public Libraries (25,000 vols.).—There are two Libraries in the Borough: 198, High Holborn (12,500 vols.), and 10, John Street, Bedford Row (12,500 vols.). Neither possesses any special characteristic.

Greenwich Public Libraries (20,000 vols.).—Two Libraries have recently been opened in the Borough, and special prominence is given to modern scientific works. The reference department is in course of formation.

The Library of the **Royal Society of Arts**, 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., (11,000 vols.) is general in character, and is especially strong in the transactions of English Societies, and in matters relating to exhibitions, international and other. Students are admitted to the Library on sufficient introduction.

Paddington Public Library, Queen's Park, 666, Harrow Road, W., (10,800 vols.) possesses no special characteristic.

Deptford Public Libraries (9,800 vols.).—The Central Library is in New Cross Road.

The **St. Pancras Public Libraries** are in course of development, and as yet, only one small Branch in Chester Road, Highgate, with 8,000 volumes is open. It is of a general character.

The Students' Free Library, **Toynbee Hall**, 28, Commercial Street, E., (7,500 vols.) is open to all Students, whether attending lectures or classes at Toynbee Hall, or not, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from 7 to 10 p.m. Books may be borrowed for home reading. The strongest section is that of sociology; history and science are also represented. There is a good supply of reference books, and several magazines and reviews are regularly received.

Paddington Free Public Library (not a rate-supported library), 7, Bishop's Road, Bayswater, W. (4,600 vols.).

The Officers' Library, **Charterhouse**, Charterhouse Square, E.C., consists of about 3,000 volumes and tracts, and was presented by the widow of Daniel Wray in 1785. The books are of a general character, mostly of the 17th and 18th centuries, and are for the use of the Officers of the Foundation. Requests from others desirous of using the Library for reference purposes are considered on their merit by the Librarian. There is also a Library for the use of Pensioners of the Foundation, known as the Brothers' Library (about 2,500 vols.); it has been collected during the last hundred years, and contains modern books of a general character. The old monastic library was swept away in the wanton destruction that took place at the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII.

The McIntyre Ethical Library (2,500 vols.), belonging to the **Union of Ethical Societies**, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., was founded in 1896 with a view to providing members of the ethical movement, and more particularly lecturers and students, with standard works on ethics, philosophy, economics, and general literature. There are also a number of works on the Higher Criticism of the Bible. The Library is open free to Members and Associated Members of the Union of Ethical Societies, to Students of the School of Ethics, and to Members of the Emerson Club. Others can obtain the privilege of using it on payment of a subscription of 10s. 6d. per annum.

The **Folk-Lore Society** possesses a Library of a general character, consisting of a few hundred volumes; it is housed at the quarters of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, W. It is open only to Members of the Folk-Lore Society, and to Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Amongst other general collections of small importance may be mentioned the libraries of the **Royal Society of Literature**, 20, Hanover Square, W., and of the **Victoria Institute**, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. The books are of a miscellaneous character, and have in most cases been presented by Members, for whom the collections are alone intended.

The **Hackney Public Library**, which is not yet opened, promises to be one of the important libraries of London.

II.—SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Accountancy.—The Library of the **Society of Accountants and Auditors**, King Street, Cheapside, E.C., (3,500 vols.) is intended to supply the needs of Accountants in practice, and of Students studying for accountancy examinations. The collection mainly consists of treatises on book-keeping, accounts and auditing, and legal works bearing upon the duties of an Accountant in relation to auditing, trusteeships, bankruptcy, company law, arbitrations, receiverships, etc. The library contains a very complete collection of the latest issues of the published accounts of the leading municipalities throughout the country. It is open only to Members of the Society and Students preparing for the examinations of the Society.

The Library of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales**, Moorgate Place, E.C., (1,350 vols.) is open to Members of the Institute, and also to articled pupils of Members obtaining a card from the Librarian.

Agriculture.—The Library of the **Board of Agriculture and Fisheries**, 8, Whitehall Place, S.W., (7,000 vols.)

is open to the public, and books may be borrowed by post under certain conditions. It contains a large number of colonial and foreign official publications relating to agricultural science and statistics. The Library has not yet been fully catalogued.

The Library of the **Royal Agricultural Society of England**, 16, Bedford Square, W.C., (6,000 vols.) possesses the chief standard books on agricultural subjects, including the principal agricultural newspapers and periodicals. The Library is for the use of the Governors and Members of the Society.

See also *Botany*; *Horticulture*.

Anthropology.—The Library of the **Royal Anthropological Institute**, 3, Hanover Square, W., (5,000 vols.) is for the use of Fellows, but is also open for purposes of reference to persons specially recommended.

Archæology.—The Library of the **Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (40,000 printed books and MSS.) is rich in early printed books, topography, heraldry and numismatics. It includes a collection of books on pageants presented by Frederick William Fairholt, and of lexicographical works formerly belonging to Albert Way. The Library is available for use by Fellows of the Society. Other Students who are introduced by a Fellow may be admitted to the Library for a period not exceeding one week to consult printed books, and manuscripts not of a private nature.

The Library at **Sir John Soane's Museum**, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., (7,800 vols.) contains a collection of books on architecture and antiquities published previous to 1837, and of architectural drawings from the 17th to the early 19th century. It possesses an inlaid copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, sumptuously bound by Mackinlay for James Boswell the younger. There are no recent books in the Library. It is open free to Students.

See also *Heraldry*; *Numismatics*; and the Yates Library of Archæology, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**: University College.

Archæology, Biblical.—The Library of the **Society of Biblical Archæology**, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C., (1,000 vols.) possesses works on Egyptology, Assyriology, and Biblical Archæology in general. It is for the use of Members only.

Archæology, Classical.—The Library of the **Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies**, 22, Albemarle Street, W., (4,000 vols.) consists of classics and works on classical archæology, and a large collection of negatives, photographs, and lantern slides. Members and Student-Associates are entitled to read in the Library; only Members can borrow books.

Archæology, Oriental.—See the Library at Jews' College, under *Literature, Oriental*.

Architecture.—The Library of the **Royal Institute of British Architects**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., (16,000 vols.) includes an almost complete collection of editions of Vitruvius. It is open only to Members of the Institute.

The Library of the **Architectural Association**, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W., contains 3,000 volumes, mainly on architecture. It is open only to Members of the Association.

The Library of the **Society of Architects**, Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C., (800 vols.) consists mainly of works on architecture and the allied arts, crafts and sciences. The Reading Room is supplied with the principal architectural and building periodicals, and with the reports and transactions of various architectural societies. The use of the Library is confined to Members, Honorary Members, and Students of the Society, who are entitled to borrow books for home study.

See also the Library at Sir John Soane's Museum, under *Archæology*.

Art.—The **Art Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum**, South Kensington, S.W., is devoted to works on the fine and applied arts, and contains about 115,000 volumes (including some manuscripts), 160,000 prints and drawings,

and 175,000 photographs. In the same building are the Dyce and Forster Libraries, which number together about 35,000 volumes. The Dyce Library is remarkable for its wealth in English dramatic literature, and includes many rare original editions of old plays. There are in it copies of the first two folio editions of Shakespeare (both are also in the Forster Library, and the first three editions in the John Jones collection in the Museum), and several early quartos. The Forster Collection is rich in later English literature, and contains the original manuscripts of several of Charles Dickens' novels, and many rare editions of works by him and other English authors. It includes also three note-books of Leonardo da Vinci, illustrated with drawings, the Garrick correspondence, other autographs, collections of rare pamphlets, and proclamations. All these collections are accessible to the public, works from all three libraries being issued in the Art Library Reading Rooms.

The Library of the **Royal Academy of Arts**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (10,000 vols.) specialises in works on the fine arts, and though small is choice and valuable. Almost all the art galleries and collections in Europe are represented by illustrated monographs, published by the governments of the countries in which they exist. These have been supplemented of late by autotype reproductions of notable pictures, frescoes, drawings, statues, and architectural designs and monuments. Biographies of most artists of note are to be found in the Library, as well as writings dealing with the practice and methods adopted in all times by artists. One of the features of the Library is a large collection of engravings, ancient and modern, some of which are of great rarity. The Library enshrines the note-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and sketch and note-books of Thomas Stothard, Benjamin West, Sir David Wilkie, Sir John Gilbert, Lord Leighton, and other Members of the Royal Academy. Anyone outside the Academy, who wishes to consult the books, can obtain leave to do so on the production of a letter of recommendation to the Librarian from some well-known person.

The **Eastlake Library** at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C., was collected by Sir Charles Eastlake, formerly Director of the National Gallery, and purchased by the Government in 1869. Its contents have been added to by

purchases made out of annual grants voted by Parliament. The Library is principally used by the Trustees and Director, but any application for permission to consult any special work is readily complied with by the authorities of the National Gallery.

See also *Architecture*; *Music*; and the Field Fine Arts Library, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: University College.

Arts, Fine, see *Art*.

Arts, Useful, see *Engineering*; *Photography*; *Printing*; *Science*.

Astronomy.—The Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., possesses a library of astronomical works, ancient and modern (14,000 vols.), including a large number of serial publications. Fellows are entitled to use the Library and to borrow books. Special permission to use the Library is sometimes accorded to Students engaged in serious work who are not Fellows of the Society, on application to the President or one of the Secretaries.

The British Astronomical Association, Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C., possesses a library of about 2,500 volumes on astronomical subjects. It is restricted to use by Members of the Association.

See also *Horology*; *Meteorology*.

Banking and Currency, see *Economics*.

Bibliography.—See the General Library of the University of London, under GENERAL LIBRARIES; and the Library of the Bibliographical Society, under *Economics and Political Science*: British Library of Political Science.

Biology and Microscopy.—The Library of the Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (35,000 vols.) consists of works on natural history, largely illustrative of zoology and botany. Its chief treasure is the biological part of the original library of Linnæus; the purely medical books of Linnæus's library were presented to Sweden some years ago,

and are now in Linnæus's country house near Upsala. The Library is open only to Fellows of the Society and persons introduced by them.

The **Royal Microscopical Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W., possesses a library of about 4,000 volumes, inclusive of periodicals and pamphlets. The works are chiefly on biology and microscopy. The Library is open only to Fellows of the Society.

See also *Botany*; *Natural History*; *Physiology*; *Zoology*.

Botany.—The Library of the **Royal Botanical Gardens**, Kew, S.W., (24,000 vols.) consists of books on systematic botany, geographical botany, pathological botany, and practical botany; it includes about 300 current periodicals. The Library is worked in connection with the Herbarium and Laboratory. Admission to the Library can be obtained by Botanists engaged in original work, on application to the Director or the Keeper.

See also *Agriculture*; *Horticulture*; *Pharmacy*.

Botany, Zoology and Ethnology.—The Library of the **Horniman Museum**, Forest Hill, S.E., (4,000 vols.) is restricted as closely as convenient to subjects represented by the collections of the Museum, and is of great value to Students. The strongest departments are those of Botany (British Algæ, Fungi and Musci), Zoology (recent text-books, and illustrated monographs of special groups—invertebrates in the main), and Ethnology (recent works). The Library is under the control of the London County Council, and is open to the public.

See also *Biology*; *Zoology*.

Chemistry.—The Library of the **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (20,000 vols. and 4,000 pamphlets) is a fine collection of works relating to chemistry and the allied sciences, including a special section of alchemical and early chemical works. It is open to Fellows and persons introduced by them, but only Fellows are entitled to borrow books. An introduction from a Fellow must be in writing, and is valid for one occasion only.

The Library of the **Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland**, 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., (2,000 vols.) consists mainly of works on chemistry and its practical applications. The use of the Library is restricted to Fellows, Associates, and registered Students; its main object is, however, to provide books of reference for candidates presenting themselves for the practical examinations of the Institute.

See also *Pharmacy*.

Civil Engineering, see *Engineering*.

Climatology, see *Meteorology*.

Colonies, British, see *India and the British Colonies*.

Commerce, see *Economics*.

Dentistry.—See the London School of Dental Surgery, and the National Dental Hospital and College, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

East.—See *India; Japan; Literature, Oriental; Palestine*; and the Wesleyan College, Richmond, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Economics and Political Science.—The **British Library of Political Science** at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, W.C., (50,000 vols.) includes standard works on political science, economics, and administration, as well as reports of English and foreign public administrative bodies, both central and municipal. One of its features is the collection of 40,000 modern pamphlets classified by subjects. Amongst other special collections may be mentioned the valuable and extensive Webb collection of documents on the history of trade unionism and industrial democracy, and the Henry Hunt-Hutchinson collection on Socialism. The Library is not exclusively in connection with the teaching work of the College, and is open gratuitously to all Students of political and economic questions on certain conditions.

The Library of the Library Association has recently been deposited at the School of Economics, where it is available

for use by Members and Associates of the Association, and (for reference only) by general readers. The Council of the Library Association hope that some scheme may be devised for co-ordinating the work of the library with that of the Greenwood Collection at Manchester. The Libraries of the Bibliographical Society (600 vols.) and the British Child Study Association (200 vols.) have been disposed of in the same way.

The Library of the **Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., (50,000 vols.) possesses a large collection of the official returns of all countries, and also works of individual authors on statistical and economic subjects. Fellows are entitled to use the Library and to borrow books. In special cases Students recommended by a Member of the Council may read in the Library.

The Gladstone Library (24,460 vols. and 20,152 pamphlets) was founded in connection with the **National Liberal Club**, Whitehall Place, S.W., as a memorial to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; it contains works on history and politics. The Library is open only to Members of the Club.

*The **Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature**, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., (40,000 vols. and pamphlets) is intended to serve as a basis for the study of the industrial, commercial, monetary, and financial history of the United Kingdom, as well as the gradual development of economic science generally. The history of economic thought is practically complete, so far as England is concerned, and very full in respect of the French Economists before and during the Revolution. There is a representative collection of American economics, and a fair representation of economic thought in Italy, Spain, Germany, and Holland. The Library is also rich in works on the history of Socialism and social movements, of labour and the poor law, and the condition of the people generally; the history of money and banking; the early history of trade, the Guilds and Companies; and in books illustrative of the growth of the Colonies, and commercial law and practice. The history of State control, the growth of towns, the history and theory of statistics, the mathematical theory of economics, and agricultural history are well illustrated. The Library includes the Sabatier Collection, containing about 1,000 pieces on French monetary history, Richard Oastler's own collection

of tracts on factories, a valuable set of Factory Commission and similar reports, and the Rastrick Railway Collection; also portraits of Economists, views of institutions, bank notes, autograph letters of Economists and Statesmen, Acts of Parliament of special economic interest, a number of broadsides, and a collection of 1,500 political publications. As far as possible, all sides in a controversy find due representation in the Library, and the object has been to mirror opinions, not to judge them. The books are for the most part picked copies, and many of the volumes are presentation copies to Statesmen, and in sumptuous bindings. In numerous instances the Library possesses the author's own copy of his publication, and in some cases his corrected proofs for a second edition. The Library is of thirty years' growth, and it seems to be generally admitted by English and foreign Economists alike that no other economic library of equal interest and value exists anywhere in private hands; nor indeed is any public library specially devoted to economic subjects known to compare with it. It is restricted to purposes of research and reference, and is open to Students whose applications and recommendations are considered satisfactory by the Goldsmiths' Librarian.

The **County Hall Library**, Spring Gardens, S.W., under the control of the London County Council, consists of the collection which belonged to the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with extensive additions which have been made by the Council. The Library is arranged in nine sections, as follows: Municipal histories and records, London histories and records, Local government, London local government, Local taxation, London local taxation, Statistics, Local government services, General reference books. The Library is for the use of Members and Officers of the London County Council only, but the Clerk of the Council is always ready to consider favourably requests for permission to use the Library from Students and others who are unable to find elsewhere materials for their particular work.

The Library of the **British Institute of Social Service**, 11, Southampton Row, W.C., contains upwards of 1,400 volumes, 6,500 pamphlets, 230 photographs and 9,000 newspaper and magazine cuttings. Of these, about 817 volumes and 2,800 pamphlets are catalogued, and the

cuttings are classified for reference. The most valuable features of the Library are its detailed classification of books, and its collection of pamphlets and other ephemeral publications dealing with social questions. The Library is open for the free use of any Student of social questions

The Library of the **Institute of Bankers**, 34, Clement's Lane, E.C., (5,500 vols.) contains works on economics, dealing mainly with banking and currency. It includes banking periodicals and parliamentary reports. The Library is open to Members only. Reference to the books by Students of the University of London is allowed, provided a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian is produced.

The Library of the **Charity Organisation Society**, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W., (4,500 vols.) consists chiefly of works on poor law, foreign and colonial charity, housing of the poor, thrift, friendly societies, emigration, temperance and other economic and social subjects. The Library is intended for the use of Members of the Society, and other persons known to Members, who are interested in social questions.

The Library of the **Peace Society**, 47, New Broad Street, E.C., possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes; it consists mainly of books, periodicals and reports bearing on the objects of the Society, and includes works on questions of International Law. The Library is available for use by all *bonâ fide* Students who desire to consult it.

The Library of the **London Chamber of Commerce**, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C., (2,000 vols.) consists mostly of commercial and legal handbooks and of official trade returns and directories of all countries. The Library is only available for reference to Members of the Chamber and their representatives.

The **British Committee of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice**, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of about 250 bound volumes containing several hundred pamphlets, periodicals and Parliamentary reports relating to State regulation of vice (formerly known as the Contagious Diseases Acts), prostitution, and cognate subjects, especially in our own country and its dependencies. Serious

investigators of the subject desirous of consulting the books should make application to the Committee.

The **Sociological Society**, 24, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., possesses a small library, which is provided for Members of the Society. Students who are not Members can make use of it by special arrangement.

See also the George Howell Collection, under **GENERAL LIBRARIES**: Bishopsgate Institute; and the Ricardo Library of Political Economy, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**: University College.

Education.—The Library of the **Board of Education**, St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, S.W., (20,000 vols.) is confined almost entirely to books dealing with education. There are a number of books on psychology, ethics and logic, and some which treat of sociology and political theories; but these are only included as auxiliaries to the study of education. The Library is open to the public, but accommodation is at present very limited. More facilities will be offered in the new building in Whitehall, which is now approaching completion.

The Library at the **Education Offices of the London County Council**, Victoria Embankment, W.C., consists mainly of that taken over from the School Board for London. The books deal for the most part with the theory and practice of education. The Library is generally speaking for the use of Members and Officers of the Council only, but requests from Students for permission to consult it are considered favourably by the Clerk of the Council in cases where they are unable to obtain materials for their work elsewhere.

The **College of Preceptors**, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., has a library (10,000 vols.), which consists of school textbooks and works dealing with the theory and practice of education. Its use is restricted to Members of the College.

The Library of the **Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland**, 74, Gower Street, W.C., is composed of 9,000 volumes, of which a large proportion are pedagogic (including some hundreds of books from the library of the late R. H. Quick), and the rest are school textbooks. The pedagogic books constitute the chief value of the

Library, and are the largest circulating collection in England. The Library is open only to Members of the Guild.

The **National Education Association**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library containing about 2,000 volumes and boxes of manuscript records, and magazine cuttings on education. The collection includes reports of proceedings in Parliament, debates, parliamentary returns, reports of local authorities, magazine articles and pamphlets dealing with educational legislation, local administration and school organisation. There are also files of the chief educational periodicals. The Library is open for reference to Members of the Association and to all accredited persons who desire to consult it.

See also the General Library of the University of London, under **GENERAL LIBRARIES**; and the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Libraries of Training Colleges, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Egyptology.—See the Edwards Library, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**: University College.

Electrical Science.—See *Engineering*; and Faraday House Library, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Engineering.—The Library of the **Institution of Civil Engineers**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., (40,000 vols., inclusive of 810 vols., in which are bound 15,000 pamphlets) contains, so far as can be ensured, all important works and treatises in the English language on every branch of engineering, as well as the transactions of the principal engineering societies of the world, and the leading technical journals, British and foreign. It is confined to the use of Members and Students of the Institution.

The Library of the **Institution of Mechanical Engineers**, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W., (15,000 vols.) consists of books and pamphlets relating to mechanical engineering. It is rich in bound sets of the transactions of engineering and other scientific societies, English and

foreign, which are augmented each year by the addition of about 130 current volumes. The collection includes bound sets of the principal engineering and technical journals, which increase at the rate of over 60 volumes annually. The Library is for the use of Members of the Institution; permission to refer to books in the Library is readily granted to accredited Students.

The Library of the **Institution of Electrical Engineers**, 92, Victoria Street, S.W., (11,000 vols.) is one of the most complete collections of electro-technical literature in the world. It includes the Ronalds Library of early works on electricity and magnetism, which contains some unpublished manuscripts by Sir Francis Ronalds on electricity, meteorology, drawing and surveying, as well as a journal of his tour in the Mediterranean, Egypt, Syria, and Greece, in 1819-20. The Library is open to all Students; those who do not belong to the Institution must be introduced by a Member. The qualification for studentship of the Institution is to be engaged in the study of electrical engineering or science, either at some University or Technical College, or at electrical engineering Works.

The Library of the **Iron and Steel Institute**, 28, Victoria Street, S.W., (8,000 vols.) includes a collection of standard works relating to iron and steel, many of which were presented by Lady Siemens from the library of the late Sir William Siemens, and a representative collection of British and foreign technical journals and transactions of engineering societies. It is available for the use of Members, and of Students introduced by them.

The Library of the **Society of Engineers**, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., (2,600 vols.) consists in the main of works on engineering. The Library is not open to persons other than Members of the Society; but Engineers provided with suitable introductions are allowed to consult the books to a reasonable extent.

The **Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of about 200 volumes, the staple of which consists of the transactions of engineering societies and technical journals. The Library is for the use of Members.

See also *Mining; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.*

Entomology.—The Library of the **Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (8,000 vols.) is especially strong in works on butterflies and moths. It contains all the important periodicals and transactions of societies connected with entomology, both English and foreign. The Library is open to Fellows of the Society, and to persons introduced by them; other applications are considered on their merits by the Honorary Librarian.

Esperanto.—The **British Esperanto Association**, 133-136, High Holborn, W.C., possesses a library of Esperanto literature, consisting of about 200 volumes. It is available for the use of Members.

Ethnology.—See the Library of the Horniman Museum, under *Botany, Zoology and Ethnology*.

French Protestantism, see *Huguenot History*.

Genealogy, see *Heraldry and Genealogy*.

Geography.—The Library of the **Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W., (45,000 vols.) contains works on the sciences connected with geography, voyages and travels, governmental publications, maps, charts and atlases. It is open to Fellows of the Society and to persons introduced by them. Permission to read in the Library is occasionally accorded, on application to the Secretary, to persons engaged in serious geographical research. The Map Room is open for public reference.

Geology.—The Library of the **Geological Society of London**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., contains over 26,000 volumes bearing upon geology and cognate subjects, and about 1,000 geological maps. It possesses a large number of scientific periodical publications relating to geology, and transactions of English and foreign geological Societies. The Library is open to Fellows of the Society and to persons introduced by them.

The Library of the **Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology**, Jermyn Street, S.W., (20,000 vols.) is purely geological in its scope, and includes British

and foreign geological literature and geological maps. It is the working library of the Geological Survey and Museum, and as such is private in character ; the public are admitted by courtesy. In addition to the working library there is the official series of maps and sections prepared by the Geological Survey, including a large number of manuscript geological maps on the scale of 6 inches to 1 mile. To these maps the public have the right of access. The series of geological photographs of the British Association and of the Geological Survey and Museum are also kept in the Library. No books, pamphlets, maps or documents of any kind may be removed from the Library.

Heraldry and Genealogy.—The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., possesses a unique heraldic and genealogical library of about 15,000 volumes, the largest and most valuable part of which consists of the manuscript Official Records of the College, and ‘Collections’ made by Officers of Arms. The Official Records comprise (1) Visitation Books from 21 Henry VIII. to 2 James II., containing the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry ; (2) entries of miscellaneous pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry, which were made both during the period when Visitations were in use, and since that time ; (3) pedigrees and arms of the Peers, pursuant to the standing orders of the House of Lords of May 11, 1767 ; (4) pedigrees and arms of Baronets, under a royal warrant of December 3, 1783, “for correcting and preventing abuses in the order of Baronets” ; (5) funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry ; (6) accounts of royal marriages, coronations and funerals ; (7) Earl Marshal’s Books from the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing entries of such instruments and warrants under the royal sign manual as relate to the blood royal, licences from the crown for the change of surnames and arms, or for the acceptance of foreign honours, &c. ; (8) books and arms of the nobility and Knights of the Garter and Bath, and docketts or copies of all grants of arms to the present time. The ‘Collections’ contain unofficial copies of Visitations, pedigrees and arms, and copies and abstracts of various records of great genealogical and antiquarian value. Historical students will find a mine of interesting information in the Arundel manuscripts and the Talbot manuscripts (Shrewsbury Letters). Transcripts of pedigrees and searches are

charged for according to a fixed rate of fee ; these can be made either upon personal application or by correspondence. In exceptional cases individuals are allowed to examine the Arundel and Talbot MSS., but this is not a fixed rule.

The Library of the **Genealogical and Biographical Society**, 38, Conduit Street, W., (1,200 vols.) is for the use of Members only.

The Library of the **Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England**, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C., (1,200 vols.) contains books on heraldry, genealogy and the history of the Order of St. John. It is open only to members of the Order.

See also the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, under *Archæology*.

History.—The Library of the **Royal Historical Society**, 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., (5,000 vols.) possesses the transactions of many foreign, American and colonial societies, which are not easily to be found elsewhere. Permission to read in the Library is occasionally granted by the Council to Students who are not Fellows, and are engaged in special work. Only Fellows can borrow books.

See also *Economics and Political Science*; *Heraldry*; *Huguenot History*; *India and the British Colonies*; *Law*; *Naval and Military Science*; *Quakeriana*.

Horology.—The Library of the **British Horological Institute**, Northampton Square, E.C., (450 vols.) possesses works relating to horology, astronomy and kindred subjects. It is for the use of Members only.

Horticulture.—The **Royal Horticultural Society**, Vincent Square, Westminster, W.C., possesses a library which consists of about 6,000 volumes and pamphlets dealing with horticulture and botany. It is called the Lindley Library after Dr. John Lindley whose fine collection of horticultural works formed the nucleus of the Library. The collection of pamphlets is very important. The Library, which through the generosity of Baron Schröder is now worthily housed at the Society's new building, is for the use of Fellows of the

Society ; others can gain admission, if in company with a Fellow of the Society, or introduced by him.

See also *Agriculture ; Botany*.

Huguenot History and French Protestantism.—The French Protestant Hospital (La Providence), Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E., possesses a library of between 2,000 and 3,000 volumes mainly relating to the history of the Huguenots and French Protestantism. The Library, which is known as the Bibliothèque de La Providence, is of especial value to those interested in the emigration of Protestants from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and their settlement in the various Protestant countries of Europe. It includes a number of works bearing upon the Reformation in the Low Countries, which were presented by Judge Bailey, and a collection of sketches and engravings, which was bequeathed by H. J. R. Haines. In 1900 the library of the Huguenot Society was transferred to the Corporation of the French Protestant Hospital under conditions which secure to the Fellows of the Society the right to use the united collections. This notable accession includes printed copies of the Registers of many Parishes in which the Huguenot Refugees and their immediate descendants lived ; the publications of nearly all the European Huguenot and kindred societies, and of the Huguenot Society of America ; and local histories of Protestant France. The Library is recognised as the best collection of its kind in the Kingdom, and can be used by Students on application being made in writing to the Secretary of the Hospital.

Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering.—The Library of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, Regent Street, W., consists of about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets, and embraces books in every branch of hygiene and public health. There is a good muster of Home, Colonial and foreign governmental publications, including a complete set of the Registrar-General's Reports. Several periodicals are taken in, but only current numbers are kept in the Library. The Library is primarily intended for Members and Students of the Institute, but permission is granted to other Students to refer to books which they are unable to find access to elsewhere.

The **Institute of Sanitary Engineers**, 120-122, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of about 350 volumes dealing with all subjects relating to sanitary engineering. It is open only to Students and Members of the Institute.

India and the British Colonies.—The Library of the **Royal Colonial Institute**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., contains over 70,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade resources and development of India and the British Colonies. The Colonial Law Reports, which contain the decisions of the judges of the various Colonial Courts, are of great interest to those engaged in legal affairs. There is also a Newspaper Room in which 528 journals, magazines and reviews, Home, Colonial and Indian, are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed subject to the library regulations. The Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute have granted special facilities to post-graduate Students of the University of London who are at work on Colonial questions. All such Students who wish to avail themselves of this privilege are required to present a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London, when immediate access to the Library of the Institute will be obtained.

The **Imperial Institute**, South Kensington, S.W., possesses a library of Colonial works (10,000 vols.), including the principal newspapers and official publications of India and the British Colonies. It is open for reference purposes to all *bonâ fide* inquirers. A written application must be made to the Director when more than an occasional use is desired.

The **East India Association**, Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria Street, S.W., possesses a library of 1,416 volumes and pamphlets chiefly bearing upon India. The Library is for the use of Members, but all *bonâ fide* Students, if properly introduced, may use the books for reference purposes.

Insurance.—The Library of the **Institute of Actuaries**, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C., (5,000 vols. and pamphlets) possesses books dealing with all matters relative or cognate to the subject of life assurance and annuities, and bearing

directly or indirectly on the study and practice of those engaged or interested in matters having relation to the duration of human life. The Library is open to Members of the Institute only.

Japan.—The Library of the **Japan Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W., (3,000 vols.) possesses works dealing with Japanese matters. It is open to Members of the Society.

Law.—The Library of **Lincoln's Inn**, Holborn, W.C., (72,000 vols.) is the largest and finest law library in London. It is also the oldest existing metropolitan library, and originated in a bequest of forty works made by John Nethersale in 1497. William Prynne was a benefactor of the Library, and a copy of the Introduction to his *Records*, believed to be unique, is one of its most treasured volumes. The Library is particularly rich in foreign law books, for which it is largely indebted to the bequest by Charles Purton Cooper in 1843 of about 2,000 volumes on civil law, comprising the codes and legal compilations of the chief European countries and of the United States of America, and commentaries on jurisprudence. History, including the great historical collections, and topography are well represented. Sir Matthew Hale's manuscripts are one of its chief features, and include a fine series of State Papers and Records, legal Commonplace-books, early Chronicles, and transcripts from the historical collections of Archbishop Ussher. Other special collections are the John Coxe Library (5,000 vols.), the Coxe manuscripts, and the manuscripts of Serjeant Maynard and Serjeant Hill. The Library is open to Members; in special cases permission to use the Library is given to others engaged in literary work.

The **Inner Temple**, Fleet Street, E.C., possesses an excellently arranged library of 60,000 volumes, and includes the valuable collection of manuscripts bequeathed in 1707 by William Petyt, Keeper of the Tower Records, and a selection of works on jurisprudence made by John Austin. It also possesses the pamphlets collected by John Adolphus for his *History of England*, and a collection of works on crime and prisons made by William Crawford. The Library is for the use of Members only, but the public have the right to use the Petyt Collection in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

The Library of the **Middle Temple**, Fleet Street, E.C., was founded in 1641 by Robert Ashley, who bequeathed his own library, as well as a sum of money for its upkeep. It has entirely removed the reproach made by Dugdale in the latter half of the 17th century,¹ and now consists of about 50,000 volumes; the manuscripts are few in number. The use of the Library is confined to Members.

The Library of the **Law Society**, Chancery Lane, W.C., (47,000 vols.) consists of an up-to-date collection of English law books and reports, including the best collection of private Acts of Parliament in England, as well as complete sets of the statutes and ordinances of the Colonies. The Library also possesses the Joseph Mendham Collection, which consists of some 3,800 volumes, and comprises rare editions of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, early Liturgies, and a large number of pamphlets relating to 'Anglo-Catholic' controversies. Other features of the Library are complete sets of *The Times*, the *London Gazette*, Army, Navy, Clergy, and Law Lists, Court Guides, and similar annuals, and an extensive collection of County histories and topographical works. It is open only to Members of the Society and to persons specially admitted by the Council. Permission to use the Library is as a rule granted, on the payment of certain fees, to clerks and articled clerks whose Principals are Members of the Society, and free to Members' articled clerks who are attending the Society's lectures and classes as Students. The curriculum of the Society includes classes for the University of London LL.B. Degree, so that articled clerks attending those classes are permitted the free use of the Library; but this permission would not necessarily be extended to Students who were not articled to Members of the Society. Special arrangements have been made by the Law Society with Messrs. Butterworth & Co., of 12, Bell Yard, W.C., for the establishment of a lending library for the use of the Society's Students.

The Library at **Gray's Inn**, W.C., (21,000 vols.) contains

¹ Dugdale wrote of the Middle Temple in 1666, "They now have no library, so that they cannot attaine to the knowledge of divers learnings, but to their great chardges, by the buying of such bookes as they lust to study. They had a simple library, in which were not many bookes besides the law; and that library by meanes that it stood allways open, and that the learners had not each of them a key unto it, it was at the last robbed and spoiled of all the bookes in it." *Origines Juridiciales*, p. 197.

an extensive collection of books on law ; it is open only to Members.

The **Bar Library**, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., (15,000 vols.) consists of law books, and includes a special collection of Colonial and American statutes. It is open for reference to Members of the Bar only, and not to Students of the Inns of Court.

The **Probate Court Library**, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., formerly known as the Chancery Library, (4,000 vols.) was founded in 1831 by Lord Brougham, Lord St. Leonards, and other eminent members of the Bar. Although considerable damage was done to the original collection by the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834, the Library continued to flourish until 1875, when the greater number of the books were removed to the new Appeal Court, the remainder being sent to the Stationery Office and sold. Owing to the good offices of Sir James Hannen, who was then Judge Ordinary of the Probate and Divorce Court, the books taken to the Appeal Court were returned to the Chancery Library, which has since been called the Probate Court Library. In 1883 the Courts were removed from Westminster to the new Law Courts in the Strand. The Library is well stocked with recent editions of standard works on law, which can be taken into the Courts and to other parts of the building for reference. It is open to Members of the Bar who are subscribers.

The **Chartered Institute of Patent Agents**, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C., possesses a library of about 1,600 volumes, mainly upon patent law and practice, which is provided for the use of Members and Students of the Institute.

The Library of the **Society of Public Notaries of London**, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C., is provided for the use of Members and their clerks.

See also the Blackburn and Quain Law Libraries, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS** : University College.

Libraries and Librarianship.—See the Library of the Library Association under *Economics and Political Science* : British Library of Political Science.

Literature, Greek and Latin.—See the Grote Library, under GENERAL LIBRARIES : University of London ; the Library of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, under *Archæology, Classical* ; and the Morris and Leighton Collections at University College, and the Dr. Blaydes Collection at St. Paul's School, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Literature, Italian.—The Library of the **Dante Society**, 38, Conduit Street, N., (2,000 vols.) is for the use of Members, who are also entitled to the privilege of borrowing some of the books.

See also the Barlow Dante Library, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS : University College.

Literature, Oriental.—The Library of the **India Office**, Whitehall, S.W., (70,000 printed books and 15,000 Oriental MSS. and xylographs), which was founded in 1801 by the East India Company, contains the finest collection of Indian literature in Europe, as well as an extensive series of books relating to the East. Persons who wish to use the Library for purposes of reference may do so upon entering their names and addresses in a register. Persons qualified to borrow books and manuscripts are Members of both Services, retired Members, and such individuals as are either well known to the Librarian or produce a suitable introduction.

The Library at **Jews' College**, Queen Square House, W.C., (30,000 printed books and 600 Oriental MSS.) is open to the public, and books are lent to persons properly introduced. It consists of four collections : (1) the College Library, (2) the A. L. Green Library, (3) the Albert Löwy Library, and (4) the Montefiore Library, which contains about 400 manuscripts. The books in the Library consist of Oriental literature and archæology. Biblical and Jewish subjects are well represented. There are also many important works on philosophy, general philology, classics, English, French and German literature, history, folk-lore, and travels in the East.

The Library of the **Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., (22,000 vols.) contains works dealing with the history, literature, languages, archæology, beliefs,

manners and customs of the East, and a number of Eastern manuscripts. It is for the use of Members of the Society. Resident Members can also borrow books.

The **Hebrew Library**, United Synagogue, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E., (11,000 printed books and MSS.) is rich in Jewish literature, including Hebrew law, belles-lettres and critica. It is open to the public.

See also **GENERAL LIBRARIES** : British Museum—*Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts*; the Chinese Library of Robert Morrison, the eminent missionary and Chinese lexicographer, and the Frederic Mocatta Library, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS** : University College; and the Marsden Oriental Collection, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS** : King's College.

Literature, Scandinavian.—The Library of the **Viking Club** (Society for Northern Research), 59, Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W., possesses a library of about 600 volumes on Northern (Scandinavian) literature and antiquities. It is open to Members of the Club, and to Students introduced by them.

Marine Engineering, see *Shipbuilding*. —

Mathematics.—The **London Mathematical Society** possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes, which is housed at 22, Albemarle Street, W. The books relate almost entirely to mathematics and allied subjects; the Library is particularly strong in sets of mathematical and scientific periodicals. It is open to Students who obtain permission from the Council; applications for permission should be made to the Librarian.

See also the De Morgan Library, under **GENERAL LIBRARIES** : University of London; and the Graves Library, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS** : University College.

Mechanical Engineering, see *Engineering*.

Medicine and Surgery.—The Library of the **Royal Society of Medicine**, 20, Hanover Square, W., (75,000 vols.) has recently been reconstituted, and comprises the libraries of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the

Laryngological Society, the Odontological Society and the Obstetrical Society. The Library retains its original function of providing "an extensive and select professional library." It is open to Fellows and to Members of Sections.

The Library of the **Royal College of Surgeons**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., (55,000 vols.) possesses a fine collection of medical and surgical literature, and is especially rich in periodical publications and transactions of Societies connected with surgery and medicine. It is for reference purposes only. Persons, not Members of the College, desirous of using the Library, must make application in writing to the Librarian, enclosing a recommendation from a Fellow or Member. Tickets are granted to such persons for six months. Medical Students' tickets are issued for three months, and can be obtained from the Librarian.

The Library of the **Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East, S.W., (25,000 printed books and 200 MSS.) includes besides its fine medical library a collection of Greek and Latin classics bequeathed by Dr. Crow in 1751, forty-two books printed before 1500, and over two hundred books printed in England before 1640. A copy of the first book printed in English, and a fifteenth century manuscript of Chaucer are among the treasures it possesses. The original library, which, with the exception of 140 volumes, perished in the Great Fire of London, was based upon the collection of Thomas Linacre, the Founder of the College, and was augmented by the bequests of William Gilbert of Colchester, John Selden, William Harvey, and Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to Charles I. Besides Fellows, Members and Licentiates of the College, other medical practitioners are admitted on the recommendation of a Fellow. Persons not belonging to the medical profession are admitted on special grounds by the Committee.

The Library of the **British Medical Association**, 429, Strand, W.C., (20,000 vols.) includes text-books and illustrated monographs on medicine and surgery, and a selection of the most important English, Colonial and Continental medical journals. The Library is unique for its possession of the *Thèses de Paris* and the *Thèses de Lyon* since 1892, while the extensive collection of the Reports of Medical Officers of Health is of special value for reference. The Library is open to Members of the Association, and

occasional permission is given to non-members to use it for reference purposes.

The Library of the **Medical Society**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (14,000 vols.) is exceptionally strong in historical medical works, and includes a large number of fifteenth and sixteenth century books. One of the features of the Library is a collection of Greek medical manuscripts of the Byzantine School formerly belonging to Dr. Askew. It is for the use of Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and home reading.

The Library of the **Medico-Psychological Association**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (5,000 vols.) contains books on mental diseases, neurology and insanity. It is for the use of Members only.

The Library of the **West London Medico-Chirurgical Society**, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W. (1,600 vols. excluding duplicates and pamphlets) is open to Members of the Society and to post-graduate Students of the West London Hospital on payment of an annual subscription of 5s. Books can be borrowed from the Library.

The **Hunterian Society** possesses one of the oldest libraries in connection with Medical Societies in London. The Library, which consists of about 1,000 volumes, is housed at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and is for the use of Fellows of the Society.

See also *Hygiene*; *Ophthalmology*; *Pharmacy*; *Physiology*; and the Libraries of the Medical Schools, under
LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Meteorology and Climatology.—The Library of the **Royal Meteorological Society**, 70, Victoria Street, S.W., (22,000 vols. and pamphlets) possesses an extensive collection of meteorological literature. Students are admitted to consult the Library, but only Fellows can borrow books.

See also *Astronomy*.

Microscopy, see *Biology*.

Mining and Metallurgy.—The **Institution of Mining and Metallurgy**, Salisbury House, E.C., possesses a library of about 2,000 volumes bearing on the metalliferous mining

and metallurgical industries. The Library is being constantly increased by the addition of new technical publications. It is for the use of Members and persons introduced by them.

See also the Royal College of Science, under *Science*.

Music.—The **Royal College of Music**, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W., possesses the Library of the now defunct Sacred Harmonic Society. It was purchased by an anonymous gentleman to prevent its being dispersed by auction or removed from the country, and was presented to the College in 1883. It is undoubtedly one of the most valuable musical libraries in England, and contains about 16,000 volumes of printed music, manuscripts and general musical literature. The chief treasures of the Library consist of collections of early printed musical works, many of considerable rarity ; an almost perfect series of the productions of the English madrigal writers of the 16th and 17th centuries ; several hundred volumes of English and Italian operas ; autograph letters of eminent composers ; treatises and other works on the theory and practice of music, including nearly every important work, ancient and modern. The history of music and the lives of musicians are well represented. Access to the Library is generally granted during term time on application to the Director. There is also a working library at the College consisting of about 15,000 volumes.

The Library of the **Philharmonic Society**, (4,000 vols.) which for want of room at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, is temporarily lodged at 23, Berners Street, W., contains a large and valuable collection of printed and manuscript scores and orchestral parts. The most highly-prized manuscripts are preserved in a fire-proof box, deposited at the London and Westminster Bank, Hanover Square. The Library is open to Members of the Society.

The Library of the **Madrigal Society** is at present deposited at the Royal College of Music ; its use is restricted to Members of the Society. The collection consists of over 3,000 madrigals, anthems, &c., chiefly by composers of the English and Italian Schools. Most of the works are manuscript copies of the eighteenth century.

The Library of the **Incorporated Society of Musicians**, 19, Berners Street, W., is in course of formation,

and the number of volumes is at present very small. It is intended that its character shall be mainly musical, and it will not be open to persons other than Members of the Society.

See also the Westminster Chapter Library, under Theology; and the Libraries of Gresham College, the Guildhall School of Music, the Royal Academy of Music, and Trinity College of Music, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Natural History.—The Library of the **Natural History Museum** (Branch of the British Museum), South Kensington, S.W., (84,000 vols.) includes some early works on natural history, a selection of which has been on exhibition in the Central Hall of the Museum. The Library is chiefly used by members of the Staff in connection with their work and researches on the specimens preserved in the Museum. The books are available for the use of Students provided with tickets of admission for the study of the natural history collections.

See also *Biology; Botany; Entomology; Geology; Zoology.*

Naval and Military Science.—The Library of the **Royal United Service Institution**, Whitehall, S.W., (32,000 vols.) contains works on both Services, and overlaps the libraries of the Admiralty and War Office, both of which are for official purposes only. The Library is open to private Students on payment, application being made to the Secretary.

The Library of the **Royal Artillery Institution**, Woolwich, (5,500 vols.) consists of works on military history and the science of artillery. It is open only to Members of the Institution.

Numismatics.—The Library of the **Royal Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W., (2,000 vols.) consists of works on numismatics and ancillary subjects. The Library is for the use of Fellows of the Society.

¶ The **British Numismatic Society** possesses a library consisting of a little over 100 volumes, which is housed at 43, Bedford Square, W.C. The books relate to coins,

principally of the British Empire ; important additions are frequently made. The Library is open to Members of the Society, but Students desirous of consulting it should apply to the President or to the Honorary Librarian of the Society.

Ophthalmology.—The Library of the **Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom**, 11, Chandos Street, W. (5,000 vols.) is composed entirely of works bearing on the study of ophthalmology. It is open to Members of the Society only.

See also the Library of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Palestine.—The Library of the **Palestine Exploration Fund**, 38, Conduit Street, W., (1,000 vols., pamphlets and maps) consists of works bearing upon the topography, geology, zoology, ethnography and archæology of Palestine. It is a reference library only, and is for the use of Members ; Students studying some special subject are allowed to use it, if properly introduced.

Pharmacy.—The Library of the **Society of Apothecaries of London**, Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C., (2,000 vols.) is a collection of books on pharmaceutical chemistry, and includes several rare botanical books and Herbals. It is open only to Members of the Society.

The **General Medical Council**, 299, Oxford Street, W., possesses a Library (170 vols.), consisting of pharmacopœias of various countries, and of works bearing on the subject. The collection is available for the use of others than Members of the Council, if application be made to the President for permission.

See also the Library of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, under *Science*.

Photography.—The Library of the **Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain**, 66, Russell Square, W.C., (3,000 vols.) is open to visitors on application to the Secretary.

Physiology.—*The **Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library**, University of London, South

Kensington, S.W., (1,000 vols. and 500 pamphlets) is a collection of recently published reference books and periodicals on physiology, established in connection with the Physiological Laboratory of the University. These are provided mainly for research students working in the Laboratory, but other readers entitled to use the General Library of the University of London may consult them there on application to the Goldsmiths' Librarian.

See also *Biology*; *Medicine* and the Sharpey and Grant Libraries, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Political Science, see *Economics*.

Printing. — The **St. Bride Foundation Technical Reference Library**, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., (15,350 vols. pamphlets and prints) is the most complete collection of works on printing and allied industries in the United Kingdom. It includes the library of William Blades on the history and practice of printing, the library of Talbot Baines Reed illustrating the development of typefounding and printing, and the Passmore Edwards collection of modern works, designed to complete the two former libraries. The Library is open to the public.

Public Health, see *Hygiene*.

Quakeriana. — The Friends' Reference Library at **Devonshire House**, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., contains the largest collection in the world of writings relating to the religious Society of Friends, numbering about 40,000 items in print and manuscript. Some of the features of the Library are the original manuscript of the *Journal* of George Fox, written about 1674 in Worcester gaol, and several volumes of his correspondence; a copy of Cranmer's Bible of November, 1541, once in Fox's possession; also a volume of tracts written by George Whitehead annotated by himself; and the 'Charter of Release' granted by Charles II., in 1672, whereby nearly 500 Friends were liberated from gaol, John Bunyan and a few other imprisoned Nonconformists of other persuasions being, at Friends' instigation and with Royal consent, included in the liberation. The Library enshrines numerous Penn and Pennsylvania records,

among which may be mentioned the originals of various treaties with the Indians signed with their totem or tribal marks, a copy of the second production of William Bradford's press in Pennsylvania, 1685, and a copy, believed to be unique, of the first printed utterance of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 1686. There is also a wealth of original letters, manuscripts of well-known books, and written records relating to the history of the Society of Friends. For literary purposes access may be obtained to the Library on proper application.

Sanitary Engineering, see *Hygiene*.

Science.—The Patent Office Library, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C., (103,000 vols.) contains sets of the printed specifications, indexes and other publications of the British Patent Office, and the full or abridged patent specifications of the Argentine Republic, Australian Commonwealth, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Cape Colony, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, United States of America, Victoria and Western Australia. In addition it possesses a large collection of journals, transactions of Societies, and textbooks relating to the applied sciences and the arts. The books are arranged in bays on three floors according to a minutely divided system of classification, and can be consulted without the formality of tickets. Guides to the various sections of the Library are published at 6*d.* each. The Library is open to the public, and becomes better appreciated the more it is known.

The Science Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W., (90,000 vols.) is without exception the finest library of the kind in the Kingdom. It is especially strong in works on pure science, and in periodical publications and transactions of Learned Societies, the current numbers of which are arranged alphabetically in pigeon-holes constructed in the bases of the book-cases in the Reading Room. The Library possesses the only copy in the country of the bibliography of biology issued on cards by the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich. A set of the Patent Office specifications and publications is

available for free reference. About 30,000 volumes, including a large section of works on mining and mineralogy, were removed from the Library of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology some years ago. A collection of books, newspaper cuttings, and pamphlets relating to balloons, aeroplanes, and aeronautics in general, has just been added to the Library. The Library has recently been moved from the east to the west side of Exhibition Road ; it is practically accessible to all *bonâ fide* Students.

The **Royal Society**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., once possessed the Arundel Library, which was presented in 1667 by Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk.¹ A part of this fine collection originally belonged to the library of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. The Arundel Manuscripts were sold to the British Museum in 1831, and all the rare printed books have also been disposed of. The Library of the Royal Society (80,000 vols.) now consists mainly of serial scientific publications from all parts of the world. It possesses a series of over 2,500 original papers, letters and memoranda, on a great variety of topics, which were communicated to the Society or its Members. Many of these have not been published and are of considerable interest. In the Library is preserved the manuscript of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, which is not, however, in his autograph, as has been asserted. The Library is open only to Fellows of the Society, and to persons recommended by them. An introduction from a Fellow is valid until the 1st August next ensuing. Books with certain exceptions can be borrowed from the Library.

The Library of the **Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain**, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., contains over 14,000 volumes and pamphlets, comprising the standard works on chemistry, botany, materia medica, and the allied physical and natural sciences. The current scientific, medical, and pharmaceutical periodicals are regularly provided. One of its chief features is the library of the late Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S. It is available for the use of subscribers to the Society ; other Students desirous of using the Library must obtain special permission from the Secretary, and this will enable them to read in the Library, but not to borrow books.

¹ About 100 volumes relating to heraldry and the Earl Marshal's Office were excepted, and were given to the College of Arms.

See also *Astronomy*; *Biology and Microscopy*; *Botany*; *Chemistry*; *Entomology*; *Geology*; *Mathematics*; *Meteorology*; *Mining and Metallurgy*; *Natural History*; *Physiology*; *Zoology*; and the Science Libraries at University College and King's College, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.—The Library of the **Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., (3,000 vols.) consists mainly of books on naval architecture and marine engineering, including a number of early works. The use of the Library is as a rule restricted to Members and Students of the Institution.

Sociology, see *Economics*.

Statistics, see *Economics*.

Surgery, see *Medicine and Surgery*.

Technology, see *Engineering*; *Photography*; *Printing*; *Science*; and the libraries of Technical Colleges and the like, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Theology.—**Dr. Williams's Library**, Gordon Square, W.C., (50,000 vols.) which was founded in 1716 by Dr. Daniel Williams, a Presbyterian minister, and opened in 1729, is primarily a theological library intended for use of persons engaged in the study of theology, ecclesiastical history, comparative religion and kindred subjects. It will also be found useful to students of history, philosophy, economics, the history of language and literature, and classical literature both ancient and modern. It includes the libraries of Dr. William Bates and Dr. William Harris, and possesses a slightly imperfect copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, a special collection of tracts and pamphlets of the Commonwealth period, the original minutes of the Westminster Assembly, letters and treatises of Richard Baxter, and several manuscripts of considerable interest to students of English Church history. The Library is open to anyone in the United Kingdom whose introduction and guarantee are considered satisfactory by the Librarian. Books may be borrowed for home reading.

The Library at the **Church House**, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., (20,000 vols. and 13,500 pamphlets) is almost entirely theological in character, and includes the Julian collection of hymn books and hymnological works, consisting

of 4,250 separate items bound in 3,500 volumes. The Library is available for the use of Members and Associates of the Corporation of the Church House.

St. Paul's Cathedral Library, E.C., (10,800 vols. and 10,146 pamphlets) was founded on the bequest of Henry Compton, Bishop of London, in 1713; it contains Greek and Latin classics, and a large number of old theological works. English history is also represented, and there is a fine collection of rare works relating to London, and especially to St. Paul's Cathedral, including maps, plans and views of London and of the Cathedral. The Library possesses a number of early Bibles, including those formerly belonging to Humphrey Wanley, which were purchased by the Dean and Chapter in 1726. A copy of the Worms octavo edition of Tindale's New Testament, 1525-26, of which only one other copy is known to exist,¹ may be specially mentioned, as well as a collection of Paul's Cross sermons. Of the old Cathedral Library very little remains. The Library offers limited facilities for use; applications for admission should be made to the Librarian, whose decision in the matter is absolute.

The Brompton Oratory, Brompton Road, S.W., possesses the best library of Catholic literature in London (20,000 vols.); it consists mainly of theological works, hagiography, patrology, and ecclesiastical history. It includes a small collection of incunabula and early English books. In 1907 the Archives of the Archdiocese of Westminster, which had been housed in the Oratory Library for thirty years, were removed to the Archbishop's House at Westminster.² The Library is a private one, but the Librarian has consented to admit male postgraduate students of the University who may wish to use it for reference purposes, on producing a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

The Congregational Library, Memorial Hall, 15, Farringdon Street, E.C., (16,000 vols.) consists mainly of the works of the Ejected Ministers, their associates and Puritan ancestors; works illustrative of the history of the Free Churches; and books written by Congregationalists. A

¹ The other copy is preserved in the Baptist College at Bristol. Both are imperfect. Only a fragment of the uncompleted quarto edition survives and is in the British Museum.

² These manuscripts and printed books were reported upon in the fifth report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1876.

special section is devoted to hymnology. The Library is open to Students on the recommendation of two Congregational Ministers. Books can be borrowed for home use.

The **Westminster Chapter Library** (14,000 vols.), which is housed in a room over the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, has been immortalised by Washington Irving in a well-known passage in his essay on the Mutability of Literature in the *Sketch Book*. The early monastic library suffered much at the time of the Reformation, and at the hands of the Commissioners appointed by the Council on January 25th, 1550, to "purge" all public libraries, and "to cull out all superstitious books." The salvage is very small. In the Chapter Library Caxton's press is only represented by one leaf from his *Chronicles of England* of 1480, though the birth-place of English printing was within the Abbey precincts. The Library consists chiefly of Liturgies, Bibles, works of the Fathers of the Church and early theological writers, and Canon Law; it includes a large collection of sermons and tracts relating to controversial theology, a number of early works on topography and ecclesiastical history, early editions of Greek and Latin authors, and works relating to classical antiquities. There is a collection of music (chiefly in manuscript) which comprises works of about a hundred composers, and a fine collection of early printed madrigals, English and Italian, published between the years 1559 and 1695. A number of books printed in the fifteenth century should also be mentioned. The Library is open during the summer months for two hours a day, and permission to use it is granted by the Dean. Books are sent, if required, to the British Museum, where they can be more conveniently consulted.

The Library of the **British and Foreign Bible Society**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., (11,000 vols.) is almost entirely a collection of editions and translations of the Bible. It is of importance not only to the biblical but also to the philological student. The Library is supported by a collection of grammars, dictionaries and books bearing on the languages of various races. Duly-accredited people are admitted to the Library.

The **English Church Union Theological Library and Reading Room**, 35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., was established in 1865, and contains over 5,000 volumes. The character of the Library is theological, ecclesiastical and

controversial ; it is supported by subscriptions and by small grants of money from the Council of the English Church Union. The Library includes an important collection of pamphlets on questions of ritual and liturgy, bound in about 200 volumes, and a collection of several thousand photographs of Bishops and clergy of the Anglican Church, in thirty-six albums, which was collected by the late Mr. Henry Hall of Kentish Town, and presented to the Library by his son the Rev. Edward J. Hall, Rector of Langtree, Torrington. The Reading Room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Books can be borrowed for home reading. The Library is open to subscribers, who may be Members and Associates of the English Church Union, or non-members introduced by them.

The **Allan Library** at the Methodist Publishing House, 31, City Road, E.C., has been closed for some years. It consists chiefly of works on theology, philosophy and history. A Committee has been appointed by the Westminster Trustees to arrange for rehousing the Library at the new Methodist Church House at Westminster, now in course of erection, and for strengthening it along lines of modern literature. The intention is to make it useful as an instrument of culture for the Methodist Church. The rules for its use under the new conditions are not yet drawn up.

The **Religious Tract Society**, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., possesses a library (12,000 vols.) of a theological and missionary character, which is exclusively intended for the purposes of the Society's staff.

For the Libraries of Lambeth Palace and Sion College, see **GENERAL LIBRARIES** ; and for the Mendham collection of pamphlets relating to 'Anglo-Catholic' controversies, see *Law* : Library of the Law Society.

See also *Archæology, Biblical* ; and the Libraries of the Church Missionary College, Islington, Hackney College, Hampstead, New College, Hampstead, Regent's Park College, St. John's Hall, Highbury, and the Wesleyan College, Richmond, under **LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Topography.—See the Library of the Society of Anti-quaries, under *Archæology* ; the County Hall Library, Spring Gardens, under *Economics* ; and St. Paul's Cathedral Library, under *Theology*.

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—See the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the Royal Veterinary College, under LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Vivisection.—The National Anti-Vivisection Society, 92, Victoria Street, S.W., possesses a library of approximately 1,500 volumes dealing entirely with the subject of experimentation on living animals. It is open to all properly accredited Students.

Zoology.—The Library of the Zoological Society, 3, Hanover Square, W., (30,000 vols.) endeavours to collect all the important works on zoology, and obtains nearly all the scientific publications of the world that have zoological contributions. The Library is for the use of Fellows. In particular cases it has been the tradition of the Society to allow individuals engaged on special research to consult the Library occasionally, but this is not a general and fixed scheme.

See also *Biology*; *Entomology*; and the Library of the Horniman Museum, under *Botany*, *Zoology* and *Ethnology*.

III.—LIBRARIES CONNECTED WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

*The Library of University College, Gower Street, W.C., (108,000 vols. and 16,000 pamphlets) is grouped into a number of classified training libraries, into which a Professor can take his Students to instruct them in methods of research. The principal divisions are the General Library, the Science Library, and the Arts Libraries. In the General Library are housed the Morris and Leighton collections, consisting chiefly of classical literature and philology; the Blackburn and Quain Law Libraries; the Field Fine Arts Library; the Graves Mathematical Library (15,000 vols. and pamphlets); and the Ricardo Library of Political Economy (3,000 vols.). Mention should also be made of the library and papers of Jeremy Bentham, which were added to the College collections in 1832. The Science Library contains about 25,000 volumes, chiefly sets of scientific periodicals. It includes the chemical books bequeathed by Professor Frounes and Professor Thomas Graham; the Biological Libraries of Professor

William Sharpey and Professor Edmund Grant; and the Library transferred to the College by the Geologists' Association. The Arts Libraries comprise the Robert Morrison Chinese Library (10,000 vols.); the Strong Oriental Library (2,000 vols.); the Mocatta Library of Jewish history and antiquities (5,000 vols.); the Leighton Philosophical Library; the Barlow Dante Library; the Yates Library of Archæology (3,500 vols.); as well as the English, German, French, and historical collections. The Edwards Library is a working Egyptological Library in connection with the Egyptological Department under Professor Flinders Petrie. The College Library is open to Members of the Senate and Members of Convocation of the University of London, and to Members of the College Committees, Teachers and past and present Students of University College; also to persons specially recommended. Books may be borrowed on the deposit of £2 2s., of which £2 is returnable. Members of the Jewish Historical Society and of the Societies connected with the Union of Jewish Literary Societies also have the privilege of using and borrowing books from the Mocatta Library.

The Library of New College, Hampstead, N.W., (50,000 vols.) consists of works on theology, philosophy and history; it offers many facilities for research in these subjects, and especially in the history of Nonconformity. The use of the Library is confined to Students of the College.

King's College, Strand, W.C.—The Library (30,000 vols.) consists of two main branches, the General Library and the Science Library, the latter including a medical section. A special feature of the General Library is Sir Charles Wheatstone's collection of works on electricity, physics and mathematics. These collections are open free to matriculated Students and Associates of the College, and to non-matriculated Students on payment of 10s. 6d. a term, or £1 1s. per annum. Certain books can be borrowed from the Library for short periods at a time. The College also possesses the Oriental Library of William Marsden, containing some unique and rare editions; it is open to Orientalists and other scholars on production of a letter of introduction.

Regent's Park College, N.W., possesses two libraries (21,000 vols.): the College Library (13,000 vols.), which is exclusively for the use of Students of the College, and the

Angu Library (about 8,000 vols. and pamphlets), which is open to Students of the College and to others on application to the Principal. The Angu Library consists for the most part of books bearing on the history of the Baptists, and on controversies in which the Baptists have engaged.

The Library of **Dulwich College**, S.E., dates from 1619, and contains about 17,000 volumes. The most important features of the Library are the manuscripts and the muni-ments; these include the 'Alleyn Papers' and the theatrical diary of Philip Henslowe. There are a considerable number of proclamations and broadsides dated from 1595 to 1724, and an interesting collection of 17th century pamphlets, including several which relate to the 'Popish Plot.' The College possesses a fragmentary copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, of which the provenance is uncertain. The Garrick collection of plays, which is now in the British Museum, is said by Daniel Lysons¹ to have once been the property of Dulwich College. It seems to have been given to Garrick when he was making his theatrical library in exchange for some modern publications. It is probable that the few books left by Edward Alleyn, the Founder, were also parted with in this way. William Cartwright, the actor, made a considerable bequest of books to the College in 1687, but no authentic list exists of them, and it is difficult to decide whether his books are still in the Library, or were part of the exchange made with Garrick. The manuscripts have particularly suffered from the carelessness and neglect of past years, and some have even found their way into the auction rooms; there is little doubt that a large number of papers have perished altogether. The new Boys' Library was founded in memory of the Old Alleynians who fell in the Boer War.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W., possesses a library of over 16,000 volumes. All Students of the College are entitled to use the Library for reference and to borrow books; former Students and Members of Bedford College Students' Association can use it for reference purposes only.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, West Smithfield, E.C.—The Library (14,000 vols.) is well provided

¹ *The Environs of London*, 2nd edition, Vol. I., p. 83.

with medical works, both old and new, and includes a collection of books on history, theology and general literature. The Library is for reference purposes only, and is for the use of Students of the Hospital.

Birkbeck College, Breams Buildings, E.C., has a general library with 9,500 volumes, and departmental libraries with 1,600 volumes. The General Library is open only to Members of the College (fee 5s. a year); the Departmental Libraries are for the use of Students in special departments.

The Library of the **Wesleyan College**, Richmond, S.W., (from 10,000 to 12,000 vols.) is rich in works on theology, philosophy, history, ancient and modern, and in works bearing on India and the Far East. It is open only to resident Students of the College.

The **Polytechnic Library**, 309, Regent Street, S.W., consists of about 10,330 volumes, which are classified as follows:—Religion (1,200), History (528), Biography (650), Voyages and Travels (590), Science (438), Arts and Trades (462), Political and Domestic Economy, Sports, Pastimes and miscellaneous works (1,900), Poetry and Drama (370), Fiction (3,500), Books of reference (700). There are in addition several small libraries attached to the various classes for the use of Students, and under the control of the Masters.

St. John's Hall, Highbury, N., possesses three libraries numbering together 10,000 volumes; they are open only to Members of the Hall. The General Library (6,500 vols.) includes a valuable collection of Dutch works in divinity of the 17th and 18th centuries, mostly in Latin. Students of the Hall may borrow books from the General Library. The Fitzgerald Library (2,500 vols.) consists of the theological portion of the library of Purcell Fitzgerald of Boulge Hall, Suffolk. It is for reference purposes only. The 'Vigiles' Library (1,000 vols.) is a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the work of foreign missions.

The Library of **Westminster School** (St Peter's College), Little Dean's Yard, S.W., (10,000 vols.) consists of two main divisions, the Busby or Old Library and the Scott or New Library. The Old Library consists principally of books collected by Dr. Richard Busby when Head Master of Westminster School from 1638 to 1695; it is chiefly of antiquarian

interest. There is a collection of Bibles in many languages, including a copy of the first edition (1661-63) of the Bible translated into the dialect of the Massachusetts Indians by John Eliot. The New Library, founded in memory of Dr. Charles Brodrick Scott, Head Master from 1855 to 1883, is a good all round Library, especially strong in classics and history. The Library is open only to Members of the School.

St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W., possesses a library of about 9,600 volumes, the original collection consisting of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin literature, to which English works have been added during the last century. The Library includes Dr. Blaydes' collection of classical books (1,300 vols.), in which the Greek Dramatists are especially well represented, and the library (600 vols.) of Paul Blouët (Max O'Rell), which consists of modern French literature. The use of the Library is confined to Masters and Boys.

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.—The use of the Library (9,540 vols.) is granted free to all Members of the College, and with the exception of certain works of reference, books may be borrowed in term time and during the vacations. About 300 volumes are added to the Library each year.

University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.—The Library (8,000 vols.) consists mainly of text-books, works of reference and medical journals. Students may borrow books on permission of the Library Committee.

City and Guilds College, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.—The Library (7,000 vols.) consists chiefly of works dealing with civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, mathematics, and chemistry. It is open only to the Staff and Students of the College. Books may be borrowed for home use subject to the Library regulations.

Guy's Hospital Medical School, Southwark.—The Wills Library (7,000 vols.) contains text-books, works of reference and medical journals. It can be used by all past and present Students of the Hospital, as well as by qualified medical practitioners from other hospitals, and by medical undergraduates of the University of London introduced by the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University. Books can be

borrowed from the Library on the deposit of one guinea, which is returnable.

Stockwell Training College, Stockwell Road, S.W., possesses a reference library with about 6,000 volumes, and a lending library with about 1,000 volumes. Only the Staff and Students of the Training College are permitted to use the Library.

The **Church Missionary College**, Islington, N., possesses a library of 6,500 volumes, mainly theological in character. It includes a few early editions, and a number of books bearing upon missionary work. The Library is only for the use of Students of the College.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.—The Library (6,500 vols.) is exclusively for the use of naval and marine Officers studying in the College, and of other Officers of those Services.

***Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E.—The Library (6,000 vols.) is of a general character, and is available to Students of the College, and to the teaching and administrative Staff.

The Library of the **Royal Army Medical College**, Millbank, S.W., (from 5,000 to 6,000 vols.) consists of books dealing principally with diseases and injuries incidental to military life. It also possesses a reference section of works on medicine, surgery, hygiene, and bacteriology, and includes the current periodical literature bearing on those subjects. The Library is the property of the War Department, and is not open to the public. Permission is occasionally given to accredited Students to use it for purposes of reference.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, Charing Cross, W.C.—The Library (5,000 vols.) consists mainly of text-books and periodicals on medicine and kindred sciences.

City of London College, Moorfields, E.C., possesses a general working library of about 5,500 volumes.

London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, Mile End, E.—The Library (5,000 vols.), which is for reference purposes only, is well provided with modern medical and surgical books, and includes a good collection of the works

of ancient writers. New books are being constantly added to the Library. It also possesses the chief foreign periodicals dealing with anatomy, physiology and pathology ; these were originally provided by the late Rev. S. A. Thompson-Yates, and continued by Mr. Edward P. Thompson.

The Library of the **Passmore Edwards Settlement**, Tavistock Place, W.C., (5,000 vols.) is open free to Associates and Students of the Settlement. Others can use it on payment of a fee of 1s. a quarter. The collection is of a general character, and the books can be borrowed on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. It is a condition of Associateship that candidates shall be of the 'working class.'

St. George's Hospital Medical School, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.—The Library (5,000 vols.) contains early medical books, as well as modern text-books and medical journals. It is for the use of Students of the School.

Middlesex Hospital Medical School, 17, Cleveland Street, W. — The Library (4,500 vols.) contains standard medical works and text-books, as well as the leading medical journals. It is open to Students of the School.

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.—The Library (4,100 vols.) is open free to Students of the College.

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, W. The Library (4,000 vols.) contains current text-books and medical journals. It is for the use of Students of the School.

Northampton (Polytechnic) Institute, St. John Street, E.C., possesses a library of 3,252 volumes, of which 1,808 are technical, and 1,444 are works appertaining to general literature. The Library is open only to Students and other members of the Institute.

The Datchelor Girls' School and Training College, The Grove, Camberwell, S.E., possesses libraries numbering in all about 3,000 volumes. The Teachers' Reference Library consists of about 100 volumes ; the Training College Reference Library (500 vols.) is largely pedagogical, and includes a collection of school text-books ; the School Lending Library (about 1,200 vols.) is of a general character. There are also Form Libraries (about 1,200 vols.), and a small Science Library (about 40 vols.) for the use of Students preparing for science degrees.



King's College (Women's Department), 13, Kensington Square, W., possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes; the best equipped section is that devoted to English literature. The Library is open only to Students of the College.

The **Sir John Cass Technical Institute**, Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C. — The Library (3,000 vols.) contains works relating to science and art, and their application to industry. It is open to members of the Institute; a fee of 2s. 6d. per annum is charged to Students who are not members. Certain books are available for home use.

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, possesses a school library with nearly 3,000 volumes of a general character; it includes a selection of classical works. The School possesses also a Masters' library (1,500 vols.) containing chiefly works of reference and school books, and a separate collection (about 1,000 vols.), called the Paulatin Library, containing books written by old boys of the School, or relating to them.

The Library of the **Royal Veterinary College**, Camden Town, N.W., (2,800 vols.) consists of works on veterinary medicine and surgery, and ancillary subjects. It is open only to Students of the College.

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E. — The Library (2,700 vols.) contains medical works of reference and text-books, as well as the chief medical periodicals. It is open to Students of the School.

The **Royal Academy of Music**, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W., possesses a library of musical works (2,500 vols.), including portions of the libraries of the late Mr. R. J. Stevens, and the now defunct Bach Society. The Library is open only to Professors and Students. The Angelina Goetz Memorial Library consists of about 350 full scores of modern symphonies, operas, &c.; it is open to Professors and Students, and by special permission to the public daily during term time.

East London College, Mile End Road, E. (2,500 vols.)

Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, W., possesses a library of about 2,500 volumes, consisting chiefly of music, literature on music, and the lives of musicians.

The use of the Library is confined to Professors, Students, and officials of the College, whose names are on the current list.

Westminster Hospital Medical School, Caxton Street, S.W.—The Library (2,500 vols.) is open to Students of the School, who pay an entrance fee of one guinea, or half a guinea in the case of those entering for only one or two sessions. The entrance fee is included in the general fee.

The **City of London School**, Victoria Embankment, E.C., possesses a library of about 2,300 volumes. Classical, historical and English literary works predominate. As special attention is given in the School to the study of Shakespeare, a suggestion has recently been made, and will probably be carried out, to make a speciality of Shakespearian literature. The Library is open only to the Masters and Boys of the School.

Borough Road Training College, Isleworth, possesses two main and other sectional libraries (2,200 vols.). The main libraries contain works of general literature, and pedagogic and school books; in addition there are small sections of physics and chemistry. The Library is open to Students and Tutors of the College. Students can also borrow books from the London Library, to which the College subscribes, and from the Principal's private library. There is a special fiction section, which is managed by the Students themselves.

The Library of **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C., (2,000 vols.) consists of four main sections: Arts, Science, Medicine and Fine Arts. It is open to Members of College Hall, and to Members of the Old Students' Association of College Hall.

The **Maria Grey Training College**, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W., possesses a library of over 2,000 volumes. It consists almost entirely of educational and psychological works, and books of reference. The Library is for the use of the College and School Staff, and of present Students of the College.

The Library of the **Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons**, 10, Red Lion Square, W.C., (2,000 vols.) consists

almost entirely of books relating to veterinary medicine and surgery. It is open to Members and Fellows of the College, but not to Students.

St. Mary's College, Paddington, W.C., possesses a library of 2,000 volumes, about 250 of which are used in connection with the Training Department. It is open only to Members of the College.

The Library of the **Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital**, City Road, E.C., (1,900 vols.) consists entirely of works on ophthalmology. It is open to Students and Members of the medical and surgical Staff of the Hospital, and to other Students, for reference, by arrangement with the Curator and Librarian.

The **Duke of York's Royal Military School**, Chelsea, S.W., possesses a general library (1,500 vols.) for the use of the Staff, Students and Boys, and a reference library (564 vols.) for the use of the Students who are under training as Army Schoolmasters.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. (1,500 vols.)

The **Northern Polytechnic Institute**, Holloway, N., possesses a library of about 1,420 volumes, including voyages and travels, and books of biography and fiction, intended primarily for the use of the Day School, and also special departmental libraries comprising chemistry, physics, engineering, building construction, mathematics and English. The use of the Library is confined to Students of the Institute.

The **Technical College, Finsbury** (City and Guilds of London Institute), Leonard Street, City Road, E.C., possesses four small working libraries (1,400 vols.), which are exclusively in connection with the various departments. There are 370 volumes on mechanical engineering, 450 volumes on electrical engineering, 150 volumes on chemistry, and 430 volumes on applied art.

The **London Day Training College**, Southampton Row, W.C., possesses a library of works on pedagogy (about 1,300 vols.), to which considerable additions are being made by the London County Council. It is open only to the Staff and Students of the College.

Gresham College, Gresham Street, E.C.—The Library (1,280 vols.) is rich in old books and music, and is for the use of Members of the College only.

The **National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic**, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C., possesses a library of about 1,000 volumes dealing almost exclusively with neurological subjects. Students desirous of using the Library should apply to the Secretary of the Medical Committee.

St. John's College, Battersea, S.W., possesses a general library of about 1,000 volumes. It is open only to Members of the College.

The **London School of Tropical Medicine**, Seamen's Hospital Society, Royal Albert Dock, E., possesses a library of 800 volumes.

Faraday House Library (Electrical Standardizing, Testing and Training Institution), Southampton Row, W.C., (700 vols.) is limited to works on electrical and allied sciences. The Library is open for reference to Students and ex-Students of Faraday House, but only Students can borrow books for home use.

The **London School of Dental Surgery**, Royal Dental Hospital of London, Leicester Square, W.C., possesses a library of about 513 volumes, comprising old and modern books on dental subjects. It also includes a number of journals bearing upon dentistry.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C. The nucleus of the Library (500 vols.) consists of the private collection of Dr. West, the Founder of the Hospital, who presented it to the Hospital on his retirement. It may be said to embrace the best literature of Europe of the middle of last century on the subject of children's diseases. Several additions of standard works on the same subject, largely by members of the Hospital Staff, have since been made.

The **Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb**, (Training College for Teachers), 11, Fitzroy Square, W., possesses a library of about 200 volumes, consisting of educational works dealing mainly with the education of the deaf and dumb, and the history of deaf-mute education. It is only open to Students who are training at the College.

The Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., possesses a small library of orchestral scores and music, which is open to Students of the School.

Hackney College, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W., possesses a theological library of several thousand volumes, which was bequeathed to the College by the late Principal, Rev. Dr. Alfred Cave. It includes standard theological works, English and foreign, and a number of recent publications. The Library is intended for the use of Students and Members of the College; but special permission to use the Library is sometimes accorded to other Students who are engaged in serious study.

Merchants Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, E.C., possesses a library which is chiefly rich in Greek and Latin classics, theology and English literature, and to a smaller degree in history and modern languages. Its object being to assist and develop the teaching in the School, the use of it is confined to members of the Staff, and under certain restrictions to some of the older Boys.

The National Dental Hospital and College, 187, Great Portland Street, W., possesses a reference library for the use of Students of the College. The Library includes a small collection of rare and early dental works.

For the Libraries at Jews' College, and the Royal College of Music, see SPECIAL LIBRARIES under *Literature*, *Oriental*, and *Music* respectively.

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